REGISTERED No. 1-1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,284.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1875.

197 LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 57	For Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	34
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 5
Third do.	„ 2 5
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sale, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander F.M. Burke, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	26	Leaves Negapatam	8
„ Kurrachee	27	„ Madras	12
„ Cutch	28	„ Coconada	13
„ Beyrakul	Sept. 1	„ Vizagapatam	14
„ Alleppey	4	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Tuticorin	5	„ Calingapatam	17
„ Colombo	6	„ Goopapore	18
„ Galle	8	„ Palaw Point	19
		Arrives CALCUTTA	21

Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen Padang and Mauritius Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch as Steamers every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,000 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Sept. 1875.		Sept. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	1	Leaves BUSREH	22
„ Kurrachee	5	„ Mahomerah	22
„ Guader	7	„ Fao	22
„ Jask	9	„ Bushire	24
„ Bunder Abbas	10	„ Bahareh	25
„ Linga	12	„ Muscat	3
„ Bushire	14	„ Kurrachee	8
„ Fao	16	Arrives BOMBAY	11
„ Mahomerah	16		
„ Busreh	17		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Aiken, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 28th August 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. INDIA, 1,000 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of *each* month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£19	£4	Without Provisions.
Suez	38	22	5	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	60	34	14	
Naples	60	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	50	25	14-19	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, 20th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL FRIDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer MACEDONIA, Captain Laird, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL on the 10th September. This Steamer has superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation, and carries a Surgeon, Stewardess and efficient staff of Stewards.

The MACEDONIA may be depended upon to make a quick passage home, and presents a good opportunity for intending passengers.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 300	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. ZANTE, from LIVERPOOL, are hereby notified of the arrival of the Vessel and are requested to PAY FREIGHT for, and TAKE DELIVERY of, their GOODS AT ONCE. No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer, unless previously passed by the Captain.

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. MACEDONIA, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before DEPARTURE of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s.s. Macedonia.
Bombay, 23rd August 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	August.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				Sept.
THIBET	C. H. Exeley	2936	400	3rd—Suez, &c.
MOZAFFORE	A. Parish	3763	600	14th—Southampton.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	17th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3743	600	28th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 25th August 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 6th September 1875, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TEHERAN, (2,589 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of optims, the officer's receipt for which to be tendered at the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 3rd September 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 25th August, 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From GLASGOW, Saturday.	LIVERPOOL, Saturday.	BOMBAY, Friday, 10th Sept. Wednesday.
TRINACRIA	4th Aug.	14th Aug.	6th Oct.
EUROPA	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptions ly good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.

	From Bombay to Liverpool.	Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who remain by the Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th August 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c. &c.

3 bales grey shirtings.
1 „ grey T. Cloth.
3 cases colored prints.
1 case Turkey red scarfs.

About a thousand Pale Dry Sherry shipped especially for a Gentleman, who has left Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

On FRIDAY the 27th inst. at 1 P. M. Messrs. MENNESE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters H. J. M., 87 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 26th August 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 17th day of October 1873, and made between Davidas Purshotumdas and Ramdas Mackchall, of the first part, the said Davidas Purshotumdas of the second part, Bhaiusas Goverdhundass, and Lalldass Goverdhundass of the third part, and the Mortgagee therein named of the fourth part, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co., Auctioneers, at their Auction Room in Apollo Street, No. 12, Fort, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., by order of the said Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors in one lot :—

All the estate, interest, claim, and demand of them the said mortgagors, Davidas Purshotumdas and Ramdas Mackchall, as sons, heirs, and legal representatives of Purshotumdas Trikumdas in a partly satisfied decree in suit No. 152 of 1870, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, against Nanabhoy Framjee Cawasjee Banajee, of Bombay, and which decree remains unsatisfied to the extent of Rs. 1,45,938-5-9 up to the 31st of July 1875; and,

Secondly.—All that the estate, right, title, and interest of the said Davidas Purshotumdas as the purchaser of the share and interest of the said Nanabhoy Framjee Cowasjee Banajee, sold by order of the Nassick Court under and by virtue of an Execution in execution of the aforesaid decree, in all those pieces, or parcels of land or Inam villages, called Pavara, Tirmalan, Kopali, Pespoi, Toongalay and Saki, situate in the sub-division of Sinnar in the Zilla of Thenaah.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their Auction Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 26th August 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAHABAR HILL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th day of August, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises the following valuable landed property viz :—

At 4 P.M.

A piece of ground containing by admeasurement ten thousand two hundred and thirty-one square yards with the bungalow and outhouses thereon situate on Malabar Hill in the occupation of Dr. F. G. Jones, bounded on the East by the road leading from Malabar Point to Breach Candy on the West by a wall the property of Kurandass Madhowdass, on the North by the private road of Jamsetjee Manockjee and on the South by the property of Aron Moses Gubbay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 102 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 572.

A very commodious ground floor, dwelling house, with servants' quarters, cookroome, stables, in good repair. Occupied at a monthly rental of Rs. 175, exclusive of taxes.

At 5 P.M.

A piece of land measuring three thousand six hundred and eighty-eight square yards with the bungalow and out-houses thereon in the occupation of E. D. Bomonjee, Esqr situate on Malabar Hill bounded on the East by the road leading to Chowpaty, on the West by the Nepean Road, on the North by the property of Khanbhoy Hubbaboy, and on the South by the property of Gopaldass Madhowdass assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 167 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 78.

This is a substantial pucka built dwelling house with tiled roof. The woodwork is of teak, and it is in excellent repairs. The rent received is Rs. 125 per month, exclusive of taxes.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

On MONDAY next, the 30th inst. at 2 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazar by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of he Mortgagor 33 shares in the Albert Mills Company, Limited, in small convenient Lots to suit the requirements of Purchasers.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
3 cases white round jaconets.
1 case Green, Blue, Crimson and Scarlet Roans.
20 Doz. n. qrs. J Sandbeck & sons' Champagne.
13 Do. do. do.
10 cases each 6 dozen Coward's Assid. Jams in tins.
12 cases Printing Papers, 22 lbs.
100 Carts Cowl Hoard.
200 Dozens Patent Knife Sharpeners.

An invoice of Rare ne oil table hard cabin, wall and 1, 2, 3 and 4 light hanging lamps.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated glass and porcelainwares, a first-rate sweet-toned 7 octave grand pianoforte by J. Broadwood and Sons, a fuilder of Steam L unches (see *Berwick Advertiser*, June 30th 1838) in addition to which I have secured the co-operation of Mr. Robert McKendrick (for 12 years Manager of Engines with Messrs C. Powes & Co.) a thorough Practical Engineer, and intend to carry on under the style of ROBERT HEDLEY & Co., so that our Customers may feel satisfied that all orders entrusted to us will be carried out in a thoroughly practical and scientific manner, and I therefore trust that my Firm may be favoured with your esteemed supports.

My firm have secured the following monopolies :—

1. The exclusive right of manufacture of Boats upon "Hedley's" Principle, whereby a greater economy of space is obtained—light draught of water, as the propelling power is under the centre of the bilge—easy turning without a rudder—and Racing prevented.
2. The manufacture of "Cooper and Sterne's" Patent Rotary Engines, with the privilege of making and fitting same, which may be adapted for small Pleasure Steamers at a great reduction in price.
3. "Hedley's" Patent Duplex Hydraulic Boat Lowering and Hoisting Apparatus (No. 4252) whereby Boats and Launches may be speedily and safely lowered in cases of emergency at sea or for landing Mails and Passengers where large Vessels are prevented going near the shore.

ROBERT HEDLEY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, the Upper-story of the house No. 3, Church Lane. Apply to EWART LATHAM and Co.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co,
WAREHOUSE AT GIRGAUM FOR
FURNITURE, CARRIAGES AND HORSES.
MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT :
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HANDSOME Chandaliers either for Gas or Candles, Kerosine Oil Lamps, Table Lamps, Hanging Argand Lamps, China and Japanese Vases, Glass and Crockery Ware, Silver Cutch Work Tea Sets, &c. Sets of Double and Single English Harness, in fact requisites of every description for Household purposes.

Also for sale, REAL MOCHA COFFEE, just received.

FOR SALE, a pair of fast trotting well-matched Grey Arab Carriage HORSES, quiet in Harness, height above 14-2, age 7 off price moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY, GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1875, GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE.

The above celebrated Company will give the first of their REFINED, ELEGANT & AMUSING Entertainments on the above date.

BEAUTIFUL SONGS, DUETTS, QUARTETTS, INSTRUMENTAL SOLOS, COMIC SKETCHES, DANCES, AND FUN AD LIB—WITHOUT VULGARITY.

N. B.—NO OFFENSIVE PERSONALITIES.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1.—Song and Dance, "In the Rain" ...Harry Leslie.
2.—Vocal Quartette, "Spring's Delights" ...Orpheus Quartette.
3.—Duo, Concertina and Piano, "Souvenir D'Auber" ...Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Pierce.
4.—Song, "The Scout" ...Mr. W. Hogarth.
5.—Humorous Musical Medley, "The Trial of the Cockswell Settlers" and Sung by ...Mr. J. O. Pierce.
6.—Original Burlesque, Parliamentary Stump Oration, by the Black Demosthenes ...Harry Leslie.

INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

1.—Vocal Duett, "The Sailor Sighs as sinks his native shore" ...Messrs. Norville & Hogarth.
2.—Musical Melange, embracing Solos on "The Hindustanee Guitarghee and the Wonderful Lubophone" ...Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Pierce.
3.—Double American Song and Dance, "The dearest one of all" ...Harry and Louise Leslie.
4.—Ballad, "Good-bye, Sweetheart, Good-bye" ...Mr. Geo. Norville.
5.—Solo, "Sardinian Tibia" ...Mr J. O. Pierce.
6.—Song, "Waiting" ...Mrs. J. O. Pierce.
7.—Comic Sketch, "The Smart Boy" ...Harry Leslie and Geo. Norville.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the amusing American Farce, entitled :

EGYPTIAN PRESERVES ;
OR THE
VIRGINIAN MUMMY.

In which Mr. Harry Leslie will appear in his Celebrated and Original Impersonation of "GINGER BLUE," as played by him throughout the United States over 2,000 times; recently in Liverpool for 120 consecutive Nights; the Alhambra Palace, London, 80 Nights, and pronounced by the Press and the Public, the most Artistic Delineation of Characteristic Ethiopian Portraiture on the stage.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Dr. Galen,	A short-sighted Enthusiast who imagines he has discovered an elixir which will restore the dead to life ... ...Mr. W. Hogarth.
Captain Rifle,	in love with Lucy; an Egyptian Traveller and Manufacturer of mummy, Mummy-ade, relict, and for exportation ...Mr. Geo. Norville.
O'Leary,	An Irish Servant and Gener l Assistant to the Doctor ...Mr. J. O. Pierce.
Charles,	An Artist ...Mr. Brown.
Lucy,	The Doctor's Ward, in love with Captain Rifle ...Louise Leslie.
Ginger Blue,	A Negro Boot-Black at the Village Inn, and afterwards the Virginian Mummy, HIS ORIGINAL CHARACTER ...Harry Leslie. (2,267th Time.)

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	„ 2	Pit	„ 1

Family Tickets to admit Three to Dress Circle, Rs. 10.

Only to be had at SOUNDY & Co., where a plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8-15.

Performance will commence precisely at 9 P.M.

Carriages may be ordered at 11 P.M.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and contains alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India correct to the day of Publication. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Re. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 per Share, out of the profits realised by the Company during the half year ending 30th June 1875, will be PAYABLE to the SHAREHOLDERS at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 37, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th September next.

Shareholders are requested to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for their Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th instant to 8th September next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJEE DAVAR,
Bombay, 25th August 1875. Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of MAHLUXMIBAI, widow of VANILALL TRICUMDASS, deceased.

GUNGADASS NANABHAI CHINAI ... ...Applicant.

Notice is hereby given that an APPLICATION has been made on behalf of Gungadass Nanabhai Chinai, the Applicant above named, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, for the GRANT of PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of the abovenamed deceased as the sole Executor therein appointed according to the tenor of the said Will.—Dated this 7th day of August 1875.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Applicant's Proctor.

ENGINEERING WORKS, WHARF ROAD, COLABA TOWN, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, E. London, June 1875.—The late Firm of Yarrow & Hedley having been dissolved by mutual assent of both Partners, I have taken the above very convenient and commodious Premises (which are opposite Greenwich Hospital, and within three minutes' walk of the North Greenwich Railway Station and Ferry Steamboat at set), where I purpose to continue my business of Engineer and Steam Launch Builder, hereto fore carried on by me with such great success. Our Machinery is of the Highest Class, and especially adapted to the manufacture of Steam Launches.

I may be allowed to refer to the fact that I have had nearly 40 years' experience as a Practical Working Engineer and Builder of Steam Launches (see *Berwick Advertiser*, June 30th 1838) in addition to which I have secured the co-operation of Mr. Robert McKendrick (for 12 years Manager of Engines with Messrs C. Powes & Co.) a thorough Practical Engineer, and intend to carry on under the style of ROBERT HEDLEY & Co., so that our Customers may feel satisfied that all orders entrusted to us will be carried out in a thoroughly practical and scientific manner, and I therefore trust that my Firm may be favoured with your esteemed supports.

My firm have secured the following monopolies :—

1. The exclusive right of manufacture of Boats upon "Hedley's" Principle, whereby a greater economy of space is obtained—light draught of water, as the propelling power is under the centre of the bilge—easy turning without a rudder—and Racing prevented.
2. The manufacture of "Cooper and Sterne's" Patent Rotary Engines, with the privilege of making and fitting same, which may be adapted for small Pleasure Steamers at a great reduction in price.
3. "Hedley's" Patent Duplex Hydraulic Boat Lowering and Hoisting Apparatus (No. 4252) whereby Boats and Launches may be speedily and safely lowered in cases of emergency at sea or for landing Mails and Passengers where large Vessels are prevented going near the shore.

ROBERT HEDLEY.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on SATURDAY, the 4th September 1875, at 4 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. ELECTION of a CHAIRMAN of the CORPORATION.
2. ELECTION of EIGHT MEMBERS of the TOWN COUNCIL.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 24th August 1875.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—In accordance with a RESOLUTION passed at the GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held on the 21st instant, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 125 per share will be PAYABLE to the Registered Shareholders at the Office of the Undersigned on and after 29th August on production of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 23rd August 1875.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.—TENDERS are hereby invited for making certain ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to the BUILDINGS of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED (in Liquidation) at Colaba.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Secretaries, the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Tenders will be received up to SATURDAY, the 4th September 1875.

CHARLES E. BENN,
SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidators Colaba Press Company, Limited.
Bombay, 24th August 1875.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tamna Creek.

Copies of specification, conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. B. MACLEAN, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna.

Date for submission of Tenders has been extended to 31st August, after which date none will be received. No reason will be assigned for rejection of any Tender.

Tanna, 3rd July 1875.

THE UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP 1875.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (TEN) EACH.
ON THE USUAL TERMS.

Full particulars on Application.
CLOSES ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER
Apply to HON. SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweep,
UMBALLA

N.B.—PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS :—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case, Rs. 50 to 140.
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 20 to 70.
Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 83.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.
BOY and SPOON, in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 55 and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER AUGDANS.
SILVER SPOONS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.
SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING
BY
MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

LAFOND BROTHERS,
GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE BY THE DAY OR MONTH.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

"Duchess," a powerful Bay Waler Mare, 6 years, 15¼ high, one of the fastest trotters in Bombay, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness.

A Grey Arab Horse, 5 years, 14-1 high, a good dog cart horse and a pretty mover under saddle.

A Black Waler Gelding, 4 years, 15¼ high, broken to saddle and harness, up to weight.

A Light Bay Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-2½, broken to single and double harness, a stylish stepper.

A Bay Horse, 5 years, 15 high, a good mover under saddle, very showy, has been used as a second charger (regimental certificate may be had).

An Iron Grey Gulf Arab, 14-3, recently imported.

An Iron Grey Galloway, 3 years, 14 high, a very promising horse.

A Grey Australian Gelding, a capital hack and good fencer

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headaches, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul and they are EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMERS, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,
LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay. Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.

Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY :
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT.
Cash per dozen Rs. 17.

SHERRY :
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE.
Cash per dozen Rs. 23.

SHERRY :
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash per dozen Rs. 26.

SHERRY :
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash per dozen Rs. 29.

SHERRY :
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash per dozen Rs. 29.

SHERRY :
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY A

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 25TH AUGUST 1875.

ALTHOUGH yesterday was supposed to be the last of the actual native holidays, the dulness to-day has been as great as ever, and very little real business has been transacted in any branch.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continues to show a steadier tendency, owing probably to the gradual reduction of stock, but there is nothing yet approaching to an indication of an important advance in prices, nor, as we have frequently pointed out of late, does such seem likely, so long as crop accounts continue favourable, until supplies have been brought within a much more manageable compass. Yesterday's market closed steady, sales reaching 15,000 bales, but with the exception of an advance of 1/16d. in G. F. Westerns and G. F. Tinnevelly, quotations were unaltered. This morning the report again comes steady, probable sales 14,000, actual imports 2,000 bales.

Yesterday's message from New York gave no change in prices there. The receipts at the ports were 500 bales against 1,200, making 1,800 against 3,000 for the corresponding period last year.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market shows no change in prices, but the tone is reported steady indicating at all events a healthier state of affairs than previously. Private telegrams confirm this, and it is evident that the former depression is rapidly being dispelled. It will naturally take a long time, some months at least, before anything like confidence can be thoroughly re-established, but in the meantime the foreign markets are undergoing a system of partial starvation which was sorely needed to establish the trade on a sounder basis.

In General Produce the only change to notice is a further advance of 1s. per cwt. in Ceylon Coffee, Mid-Plantation being now quoted at 114s per cwt.

Consols this morning are still quoted at 94¾; French Rentes have declined from 104¾ to 104½; Bar Silver continues at 56¾d. per oz. in London, and STERLING EXCHANGE does not move here. Next to nothing has been done to-day either in Bank or private bills, but the tendency is still downwards, there being more buyers than sellers. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9d. 27-32	per rupee.
do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10d. 7 32	"
Credits 3 " "	1s. 10 3-16 to 7-32d.	"
Documents 3 " "	1s. 10¼d.	"

On Calcutta no business is reported and rates are unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weaker. Some pressure to sell Fours has been shown at Rs. 101¾ to Rs. 102; Fours and a half may be quoted nominally at Rs. 103; Fives and a half, Rs. 108½.

The SHARE MARKET has been decidedly weaker to-day, and in Spinning and Weaving Shares a general decline must be quoted. The Alliance Co.'s scrip has given way Rs. 25, Bombay United Rs. 15, Dhurrumsey Rs. 10, Fleming Rs. 25, Great Eastern Rs. 10, Jewraj Balloo Rs. 20, Manockjee Petit Rs. 15, Morarjee Goculdas Rs. 10, and Oriental Rs. 10 per share. Bank of Bombay Shares are again a half per cent. lower, the present quotation ex-dividend being 41 per cent. premium. Other scrip is unaltered in every respect.

Cotton continues steady in sympathy with the home telegrams, but there is nothing of any importance being bought for export and prices are unaltered.

FREIGHTS by steamer are decidedly firmer. The Macedonia engaged considerable quantity of Wheat at £2-5-7 and has now very little left to fill up. The Timor and Ceramic are reported chartered to load home from Kurrachee, leaving only two Canal Steamers disengaged for the next six weeks' loading. The Accrington goes on slowly at £2 to £2-2-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS continue unchanged, the most extreme dulness prevailing in every description.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	93
224,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,440 xd
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	705
15,150	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Madras	41,160 xd.
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L.I. & China	250
40,000	2814	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	219
40,000	250	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India	116
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	2,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,725
800	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,500
980	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,095
2,000	150	150	10	Broach Mills	160
904	1,000	750	...	Cobabs Spinning	800
2,500	4,000	all	100	p. Dhurumsey Spinning	1,110
1,000	1,000	all	100	p. Fleming S. W. Co.	935
1,400	1,000	all	100	p. Great Eastern	1,040
700	1,000	all	60	p. Hindustan S. W. Co.	930
750	1,000	all	100	p. Jeraj Balloo Mills	1,000
...	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	850
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	870
200	...	100	...	Muttra U. Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit	1,075
1,050	1,000	all	100	p. Morarjee Spinning	1,115
4,000	625	all	50	p. Oriental	640
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	630
11	1,000	1,000	200	p. Soonderdas Spinning	960
800	1,000	250	125	p. Do. do. 1/4 share	276¼

For share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,00	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,135
7,500	15	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	100
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p. a.	Managon Land	625
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	215

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 21st August 1875.
Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	34,558	0	0
Merchandize	21,019	0	0
Telegraph	446	0	0
Total Rs.	55,995	0	0

Corresponding week in August 1874.
Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	32,425	0	0
Merchandize	19,534	0	0
Telegraph	416	0	0
Total Rs.	52,375	0	0
Increase Rs.	3,620	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. CASHMERE 676 tons. Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo; and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, and Mr. R. S. Thompson. For different ports—Twenty three deck passengers.

THE s. s. Timor left Gravesend 27th July; had light easterly winds to Gibraltar which was passed on the 1st August; had light N. W. winds with fine weather up to Malta which passed at midnight 5th; gentle breezes from west to Port Said; arrived and steamed off the Canal on the 10th; left Suez on the 12th instant had light N. E. winds. In the Red Sea thermometer from 90° to 92°, Latitude 20-11 N. long. 38-47 E., in company with s. s. Hector, bound to China; passed Aden on the 18th, parted company with the Dutch s. s. Madura with troops on board, bound for Batavia. From Aden to Bombay had gentle breeze from south to S. W. W.; Lat. 17° N. had showers of rain. Arrived at Bombay, 25th instant, after a passage of 29 days.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. TENERAN, 1,671 tons, Captain A. H. Johnson, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Aden and Suez (13th August), with the English Mails, and the following cargo:—From Venice.—67 packages beads, 1 package glass ware, 73 boards, 7 packages cotton piece-goods, and 10 cases wine. From Liverpool.—107 bales piece-goods, 90 bales twist, and 1 case and liery. From Brindisi.—326 tons coals. From London.—25 packages piece-goods, 3 packages steel, 5 packages provisions; 10 cases books, 2 packages leathers, 5 boxes currency notes, 69 packages sundries, and 5 bottles quicksilver. From Marseilles 7 cases saffron, 1 case false pearls, 1 case clocks, 1 box gold, and 5 cases sundries. From Suez, 80 barrels flour, and 6 boxes specie. From Southampton—183 boxes specie. Aden—2 bales drills, 5 packages gum, 17 packages ivory, and 1 package specie. She brought some packages for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Teheran (s)	Johnson	Suez, Aug. 13.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Cashmere (s)	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The ship Contract, to Hull, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
20	Khandalla (s)	Wicks	Bombay, July 29.
	Kaiva (s)	Perrins	Southampton, July 15.
	Loch Raunoch	Erskine	Melbourne, July 9.
	Hooghly	Frost	Boston, April 26.
21	Shahpore	Lihon	Liverpool, May 14.
	Glenesk	Fort	London, May 20.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
20	Cassandra (s)	.....	.....
21	Arratoon Apear (s)	.....	.....
	Star of Erin	.....	.....
	Esmeralda	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.			
[20	Chybassa (s)	.....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
20	Sultan (s)	.....	London.
21	Scindia	.....	London.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April.
28 Vulture, H M G boat, Brooks, from Massalla.
June 28 Protea, schooner, Portello, from Zeila.
July 11 Futteli Bury, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Aug. 3 Dudgeon, ss, Mortimore, from Mauritius.
3 W D Lawrence, ship, Ellis, from Liverpool.
5 Kwang ung, B M S, Powell, from Perim.
7 Swinburne, ship, Beadle, from Newcastle.
8 Umballa, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
10 Bronte D. M. W. ss, Scholten, from Jeddah.
11 Thibet, ss, Eastley, from Southampton.
11 India, ss, Dodero, from Bombay.
12 Roma, ss, Belighini, from Calcutta.
13 Napier ship, Byrn..., from Shields.
13 Anadyr, ss, Rigodit, from Marseilles.
13 Roma, ss, Belighini, from Sea.
13 Precursor, ss, Sensine, from Pondicherry.
14 Hutton, ss, Hodges, from London.
14 Livarno, ss, Cruciani, from Sea.
14 Allona, ss, Hore, from Hongkong.
15 Craigforth, ss, Scott, from Hankow.
15 Sumatra, s., Orman, from Bombay.
15 Selo, ss, Seaborne, from Cardiff.
15 Rosari, ss, Puddingcomb, Turicorn.
16 Emilliano, ss, Mandezoza, from Liverpool.
16 Kwang Tung, B. M. S., Powell, from Perim.
17 Venetia, ss, Angove, from Foochow.
17 Colombo, ss, Mac Nabb, from Madras.

Aug. DEPARTURES.

11 Thibet, ss, Eastley, for Bombay.
11 India, ss, Dodero, for Genova.
12 Roma, ss, Belighini, for Genova.
13 Kwang Tung, B M S, Powell, for Perim.
13 Umbal a, ss, Henderson, for Zanzibar.
13 Bronte D. M. W., ss, Scholten, for Acheen.
13 Anadyr, ss, Rigodit, for Shanghai.
14 Precursor, ss, Sensine, for Bordeaux.
14 Rudolp, s. s., for Calcutta.
15 Allona, ss, Hore, for London.
15 Craigforth, ss, Scott, for London.
15 Sumatra, ss, Orman, for Venice.
16 Godavery, ss, Mortimore, for Mauritius.
16 Emilliano, ss, Mandezoza, for Manilla.
17 Rosari, ss, Puddingcomb, for Venice.
17 Venetia, ss, Angove, for London.
18 Colombo, ss, Mac Nabb, for Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Vulture, H M G, boat, Brooks, from Maccalla.
Protea, schooner, Portello, from Zeila.
Futteli Bury, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
W D Lawrence, ship, Ellis, from Liverpool.
Rs. Bruce, ship, Beadle, from Newcastle.
Napier, ship, Bygett, from Shields.
Lavarno, ss, Cruciani, from Sea.
Selo, ss, Seaborne, from Cardiff.
Venetia, ss, Angove, from Foochow.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wimbledon s, 40 drums paint, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde s, 25 rupees tar, Adamjee Bhaijee.
Clara, 1 casks paint, Donasbhoy Subanjee; 30 cases matches, Alagu Birche and Co; 2 cases brushes, Abdoolally Gulamhossen; 25 cases eau de cologne, and 5 cases glass-lamps, John S Elmore and Co; 100 barrels pitch, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Khedive s, 5 cases brandy, C N Gomes and Co; 10 cases eau de cologne, Shaik Esmal Khaisak.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s, 120 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assi..a s, 80 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 147 bales cotton, Cullianjee Pitamber; 45 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass; 1,969 cwts linseed, E Nusservanjee Settna.
Macedonia s, 15,062 bundles rattans, Jacob Sawoo and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Knoop and Co; 92 bales wool, Mahomed Allana; 300 bales cotton, Ramchi sier Mahadeo and Co; 17 bales wool, 18 P C s, 1,479 bales cotton, and 102 bales wool, Khimjee Lackmidas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s, 4 bales skins, Rasulally Aly Rana; 5 bales skins, Mhorajbhoy Premjee; 10 bales hides, Abdoolmanan and 4 packages woollen carpets, Punnett and Co; 102 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 4 bales skins, Mahomed Nathu; 35 bundles E teeth, Sarjit Durvesh; 5 pieces E teeth, Faizalbhoy Curmally; 13 bundles E teeth, Allybhoy Momedjee; 15½ cwts E teeth, Nasseer Futtehoy; 11½ cwts E teeth, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy; 35 bundles E teeth, Kalhanboy Shirajuttee; 44 cwts E teeth, Nuthoomall Motichund; 27½ cwts E teeth, Abdoolhoosein Khatamchomee; 26 packages cloves, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 230 pieces E teeth, Curmalboy Alloobhoy; 15½ cwts E teeth, Abba Yacoob; 62 cwts coffee, Nuroo Khatoor; 10 casks sponge, David Sancoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Thibet s, 8 bales hides, P and O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet s, 12 bales hides and 1,150 bales cotton, P and O Co; 154 bales cotton, E Spencer and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Thibet s, 11 bales hemp and 19 bales hides, P and O Co.

FOR BRINDISI.

Thibet s, 20 bales gunnies, P and O Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Thibet s, 106 bales hides and 75 bales gunnies, P and O Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Thibet s, 11 bales gunnies, 21 bags rice, 15 chests coffee, and 204 chests indigo, P and O Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Malta s, 141 bales cotton, Khetseedas Hurmookroy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian s, 94 bales cotton, and 25 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 39 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co.

HIGH COURT—25TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

619-74—Remington, Hore and Langley—Runchordass Girdhurdall v The P O Steam Navigation Co—Fletcher and Smith.—Part heard

593-74—Mr Fletcher—Cassee widow v Heerabai widow and others—Robertson and Payne.

597-74—Mr Fletcher—Jooseebai widow v Mungesh Ragoonath—Inverarity and Sayani.

268 75—Kearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Bhicoo Narayen v Saloobai, wife of Bai Gunputjee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

520 73—Fletcher and Smith—Essentrao Gopalrow v Tribhovun Laldas—Shamrow.—Part heard.

477-74—Jefferson and Payne—Purshotumdas Bhanjee v Dhurjeebai Morarjee—Remington, Hore, and Langley.

193-74—Fletcher and Smith—Robert Crawford Antrobus v Allarackia Sewjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

643-74—Kearn, underw Morgee—Jeychabai widow v Khoja Rahimtulla Cadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

190-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Boorig widow and another v Runchordass Hurjeevan—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

LONG CAUSES.

168-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Laljee Cutchra and others v Cassum Moosa and others—Jefferson and Payne & C Part heard.

89-75—V Hurrychund—Nanabhoy Shri Trimbakjee v Homant Mahadeo and others—In person.

644-74—Mr Fletcher—Jhugwandas v Tulsychund Heemchund—Tyabjee and Sayani.

235-74—Macfarlane and Skip—Gulabbhoy Hemchund v Hurgopall Premsookdass Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

609-74—Chalk and Turner—Emmabai widow and another v Ally Mahomed and others—Mr Kertiker, and Crawford and Bowrey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 23.

England, Lieut, Bombay R A, on Med Cert, from Sinde.

AUGUST 24.

Terry, Major, Bombay 2/25th Foot, to rejoin, from Lucknow.
Jone, Lieut, Madras 39th Regt, on sick leave, from Meean Meer

AUGUST 25.

Barry, Surg, Bombay and 9th Lt Cav, on leave, from Deesa.
Remington, Major, Bombay S C, on duty, from Poona.
Pede, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Grenadier, on duty, from Surat.
Bacher, Colonel, Bombay 26th Regt N I, on leave, from Surat.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 23.

Daig, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 21.)

Capt Irvine Low, Asst Comr of the 2nd grade, in Oudh, to be Asst Comr of the 1st grade, vice Maj Hewett.

The Rev J H Morewood, Chaplain of Morar, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 1st inst, or such subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mons. Henry de Cheefs to act as Vice-Consul for France at Madras during the absence of Mons. H Martine.

Lt R C Morehli, Offg Asst to the Agent to the Govr-Genl for Rajpootana, has passed all the tests prescribed by the Resolution of the Foreign Dept, No 6041 F, dated 27th March 1861, for the examination of officers employed in the Political Dept.

The undermentioned officers have passed the prescribed examination in Marshman's History of India, Wheaton's International Law, Bentham's Theory of Legislation, Fawcett's Political Economy, and Aitchinson's Treaties:—

Lt A P Thornton, Offg Asst to the Agent to the Govr-Genl for Rajpootana.

Capt R G Loch, 2nd in command of the Erinpoora Irregular Force.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R Taylor is appointed to be a Director of the Bank of Bengal during the absence on leave of Col Hyde, or until further orde s.

Mr J Westland, Asst-Genl, Central Provinces, and Depy Comr of Paper Currency, Nagpore Circle, is allowed privilege leave for twenty-one days.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned Officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept for special duty in connection with the expected visit of H R H the Prince of Wales:—

Maj-Genl S J Browne, C B, V C, B S C, President, Special Stud Commission.

Maj B Williams, Bl S C, 2nd in Comd and Sdn Officer and Offg Comdt, 9th Punjab Cavy.

Maj R Warburton, V C, 6th Bl Cavy.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lt Lewis Archibald Charles Cook, of the Bl S C, 1st Sdn Sdn, 5th Bl Cavy, for two years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 5th July 1875, the date of his departure from Bombay per Deccan.

The undermentioned Officers have been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Surg Herbert Boyd, of the Medl Dept, in medical charge, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regt of N I, for eighteen months under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX, note D.

Surg Thomas Keeler, of the Medl Dept, in medical charge, 20th (Punjab) Regt of N I, for two years under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX, note D), with effect from the 30th April 1875, the date of his departure from Bombay per Deccan.

Capt Matthew Horace Hayes, of the B S C, 1st Wing Sdn 89th (The Mysgpore) Regt of N I, is allowed furlough on Sick Certificate for two years under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, of which the first year, commencing from such date as he may avail himself of it, may be spent in India and the remainder in Europe.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Pioneer Sergt Major James Kelly, of the Subordinate Medical Dept, for one year under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from 30th July 1875, the date of his departure from Bombay per Deccan.

The services of Surg D O'C Raye, M D, of the Medl Dept, Garrison Surg, Fort William, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

Capt H E Eliot, of the General List Infantry, Gr Mr, 4th Regt of N I, date of arrival at Fort William, 23rd July 1875.

The appointment of Depy Surg-Genl T H White, M D, C B, of the Ist Madras Medical Service, to the medical superintendence of the Lucknow Circle, notified in G G O No 486 of the 7th May 1875, will be held to have effect from the 22nd March 1875, the date on which he took over the duties of his appointment.

The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the B S C, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of H M's Secretary of State for India:—

Lt Henry Spencer Wheatley, of the 65th Foot, Offg 1st Wing Sdn, 11th Regt of N I, 3rd July 1874.

21st July 1874—Lt Thomas Otho FitzGerald, of the 2nd Batln, 19th Foot, 2nd Wing Subn, 27th (Punjab) Regt of N I.

Lt George Davidson Campbell Gastrell, of the 2nd Batln, 25th Foot, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, 4th Regt of N I, and Lt John Wauton Edmond Angelo, of the 1st Batln, 17th Foot, 2nd Wing Subn, 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie) Regt of N I.

H E the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to admit Sowar Dean Singh, of the 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, to the 3rd Class of the "Order of Merit" in consideration of his conspicuous gallantry in an attack on a party of armed Mophlas near the village of Dholadhata in Nimbhaira, on the 6th May 1875.

H E the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No 4 Horse Light Field Battery—Capt H C Seton of the Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to be Comdt, vice Maj H F Pritchard, who vacates on promotion, under the operation of para 9 of G G O No 72 of 1875.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr D B King is appointed to officiate as Commander of the Steamer Nemesis as a temporary arrangement, vice Capt Lungley, appointed to officiate as Commander of the Cæsarwitch, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J H Palmer, Asst 4th grade, on probation in the Office of the Asst-Genl, P W Dept, is confirmed in his appointment.

Capt H Doveton, R E, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, is granted two months' privilege leave with effect from the 28th August 1875, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr Douglas, Asst Engr, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, during the absence on privilege leave of Capt Doveton, or until further orders.

Corporal W Porter, R E, is appointed to the P W Dept as an Overseer 1st grade, and posted to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

Corporal F Neville, R E, is appointed to the P W Dept as an Overseer 1st grade, and posted to British Burmah for employment in the Railway Branch.

Mr A G Reid, Asst Engr 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, is promoted temporarily to Asst Engr, 1st grade, with effect from 8th June 1875, vice Mr J Robinson promoted permanently to that grade.

Capt J Grierson, Bo S C, temporary Depy Controller of P W Accounts, N W Provinces, is appointed permanently to the Control Establishment of the Accounts Branch of the P W Dept in that grade.

Mr F E Godfrey, temporarily promoted to be D py Controller, P W Accounts, Bombay, in Notification No 167, dated 9th April 1875, reverted to his substantive rank of Asst Controller 2nd grade, with effect from the 27th July 1875.

Sergt T Thompson, Overseer 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is promoted to Subordinate Engr 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, and transferred to Hyderabad A d appointed to officiate as Secy to the Resident, vice Col F Alexanderson furlough, but will remain in Mysore till relieved by Lt-Col W R Johnson.

Major Charles Swetenham, R E, Ex Engr 1st grade, Hyderabad is appointed to officiate as Suptdg Engr 3rd grade and Secy to the Resident, with effect from 7th August 1875, till relieved by Mr Hyndle, R E.

Mr W A Campbell, Asst 2nd grade, attached to the Military Works Branch, is transferred to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

Mr C A Gantzer, Asst 3rd grade, attached to the Office of the Asst-General, P W Dept, is transferred to Bengal.

Mr W N Robinson, Asst 4th grade, Office of Asst-Gen'l, P W Dept, reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 16th August 1875.

The transfer by the Govt of the N W Provinces of Capt A Landon, As t Engr 1st grade, from the Irrigation Branch of its Establishment to Rajpootana, is confirmed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FREIRE-MARRECO—August 18th, at Sukkur, Scinde, the wife of Herbert Freire-Marreco, C. E., of a son (prematurely).
SCOTT—August 24th, at Girgaum, the wife of Robert Scott, W. S., of a daughter.

DR. C. F. KHORY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION of TEETH.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1875.

WE have already commented so fully upon Colonel Baker's scandalous case that now, when the full report of his trial is before us, we find there is little more to add. The counsel for the defence failed signally to damage the evidence for the prosecution, and all they could do was to address themselves to the task of showing that Colonel Baker was guilty of an indecent assault and not of the more serious crime of attempting rape. In this task they were successful, and justly so, for we fancy that if Colonel Baker had determined to proceed to extremes he would have used much greater violence towards Miss Dickinson than he appears to have done. Mr. Justice Brett's remarks, previous to delivering his sentence, were probably as severe as any that have ever been delivered in a Court of Justice. Colonel Baker must have felt his humiliation keenly when he heard the Judge say that notwithstanding the libertine outrage which he had committed upon Miss Dickinson she "walked out of Court as pure "and innocent as ever she was—nay more, that "the courage and spirit she had displayed had "added a new ray of glory to her youth, innocence, and beauty." Still more must he have felt the degradation of his position when he was reminded, in presence of the crowd of people who filled the Court, that an officer and a gentleman was the last person in the train who could have been expected to assail the honour of a defenceless woman. The home press (with perhaps one exception) is unanimous in approving of the jury's verdict; and though some difference of opinion exists regarding the sentence passed by Mr. Justice Brett—a large number of persons holding that the granting of permission to the prisoner to live in nicely-furnished rooms, to have his meals conveyed to him from a neighbouring restaurant, and to see his friends all day, is not adequate punishment for a man who had, as the *Full Mall Gazette* expresses it, behaved like a ruffian, while others hold that, having regard to the ruinous consequences which the sentence such as it is will entail upon the offender, the punishment awarded is sufficient to meet the ends of justice—yet almost all express their pleasure that Colonel Baker, notwithstanding the enormous efforts of his friends to save him from the clutches of the law, was not permitted to escape unscathed. His escape, they urge, would have been, to that detestable class of coxcombs who imagine that no woman on earth can resist their attractions, a premium to ply their practices in such places of public resort as railway carriages. Now, they say, it will be possible for an Englishwoman to travel alone without being exposed to the extreme probability of some scoundrel attacking her. While the trial of Colonel Baker was pending, the question seems to have been debated whether women should travel in railway carriages alone with men. We see no reason why, in a state of civilization such as the English people claim to possess, they should not do so; and we are glad to notice that Mr. Justice Brett took the opportunity of declaring that English justice would ever endeavour to prevent anything to occur that would bring about such a state of matters that men and women could not travel alone in safety together. English law should always protect the unprotected, and it has no more honourable sphere than the protection of women from assaults upon their honour. We have hinted that in the home press there is one paper which does not express its gratification regarding the result of the trial. Need we mention *Vanity Fair*? True to the creed of society which it preaches weekly, it extenuates Colonel Baker's offence. It sneers at the sudden outbreak of virtue in the British breast, and at the chaste newspapers that unite in a chorus of offended modesty; and expresses its mock thankfulness that it "inhabits a chosen country "where no woman ever encourages and no man "ever attempts anything all the world might not "witness, where the fair have only to whisper "they will never consent in order to be safe from all "assault, and where true knights are ready to do "lifelong service for a glance or a word, without "ever entertaining any of those ulterior objects "which are always condemned by all their countrymen, and always repelled with scorn by all "their countrywomen." It then proceeds to excuse Colonel Baker. "Accustomed possibly by "much residence abroad to meet with sham "resistance only, he failed to discover that this "resistance was real until it was too late, and "he had driven the frightened girl into that "desperate act which has invested the affair "with so much romance and so much increased "its gravity." It would be too much to expect a paper which for years has leered like a debauchee over scenes akin to that which Colonel Baker has figured in to turn round upon the fruit of its own doctrines now; but at all events, it might have had the sense to hold its tongue at such a time. However, in the genuine outburst of satisfaction with the sentence which has escaped from end to end of the United Kingdom, the wretched sentiments of *Vanity Fair* cannot count for much, and perhaps we have given them a great deal more prominence than they deserve.

GOVERNMENT in a Resolution, General Department, No. 2,349, dated Bombay Castle, 6th August, 1875, have passed in review the work of the Vaccination Department for the year 1874-75, a Report on which was submitted by the Superintendent General, Dr. Pinkerton. This Report falls in no way short of what similar reports have been during the past few years. It is both able and exhaustive, and sets forth in a clear and comprehensive manner the large quantity of very important work the Department has passed through its hands during the year. It differs somewhat from former reports, and to its advantage, inasmuch as the reports from the Superintendents of Circles, are not as hitherto published in extension, but have their salient and important points pressed out. Notwithstanding this, Government, bearing in mind the economizing principles of the Government of India as regards printing, hint a further compression and suggest its taking place in a portion of the Report, the introduction, although the introduction to last year's report they viewed with much laudation and approval. This being the only detail of purely sanitary work Government may be said to receive, we are somewhat at a loss to understand the object with which suggestions for its compression are thrown out, and we would be led to suppose rather that they would be glad to show some proof of their not being altogether behind the sanitary progress of the age. However, we cannot expect too much, but may very naturally suggest that unexplained masses of dry figures are dishes unsuited to the public taste. People do not care to read them for themselves, and always prefer to digest them by the lights skilled hands may throw upon them.

Speaking of the progress which Vaccination—the as yet only properly worked branch of state medicine we have—has made in the past year, Dr. Pinkerton says:—"The past year's work shows "not only the largest amount of work ever "done in a year, but also the largest in"crease that has ever been done in any "one year. It gives me much pleasure to be able "to say that the increase is distributed over the "whole country, though, as might be expected, "the actual rate of increase differs a good deal in "the different circles; but there is a very con"siderable increase of work where it was most "desired—I mean in the Southern and Presi"dency Circles." The total number of individuals who passed through the Vaccinators' hands was 732,624, and this gives the very creditable increase over the preceding year's out-turn of 80,401. The total of the persons operated on is apportioned to the different establishments as follows:—To the itinerant and dispensary establishments, 725,344; all subjects from the Civil population, and to the Army establishment, 7,280. This latter item shows a decrease on the work of the preceding year of 2,074 operations. The returns of the Civil population are divided into what are called primary and re-vaccinations: the former comprising individuals principally of a tender age who are submitted to the influence of the prophylactic for the first time, and the latter those who receive it for the second, or subsequent to an attack of variolization contracted through the ordinary channels of contagion. The former class of recipients number 671,817 and the latter 60,807. The numbers operated on as regards sex are pretty evenly divided, and approximate very closely to the relative proportions the sexes bear in the general population. The Vaccination returns give us 52·48 per cent. of males and 47·52 of females. The Census returns tell us that in the general population the males are 52·38 per cent. and the females 47·62. It is so far satisfactory to know that females receive their proportionate share of protection, and to be able to apply the inference that prejudice is not standing as a barrier against their receiving it. There are a few very interesting tables exhibiting the caste of the persons treated, and as they are contrasted with the Census returns, we can extract a very just estimate of the relative popularity the vaccine operation obtains amongst the different races comprising the community. It appears that Hindoos figure at 75·28 per cent. of the total on the vaccination returns, while on the Census returns they number some 83·42 per cent. of the entire population. The Mussalmans, on the other hand, are 16·90 per cent on the Vaccination returns, while on the Census they reckon 15·21. This shows a far greater popularity for the prophylactic amongst the Mussalmans than amongst the Hindoos; but Dr. Pinkerton remarks that this larger share of popularity is confined to the followers of Islam in the Mofussil, as in Bombay City they have been and are still somewhat backward in accepting vaccination.

There is a greater difference in the returns we have been contrasting amongst the people denominated "Other Castes." In the Census they are enumerated as being 1·37 per cent of the entire population, and the Vaccination returns tell us that 6·45 per cent of the entire number treated come under this head. There must be some discrepancy, no doubt, and Dr. Pinkerton considers an explanation of it may be found in the fact that some of the races appearing in his returns as "Other Castes" may be enumerated in the Census as Hindoos. If this explanation be correct the excess we have just shown might in reality be applied to the Hindoos, when the appreciation for vaccination they exhibit will not lag so far behind that exhibited by the Mussalmans, and which we have called attention to above. It is highly important to note the steady increase that has been made during the last five years in the matter of infantile operations. By this we mean the number of children under one year of age submitted to treatment, who, during the past year, numbered 294,841, or 43·9 per centum of the entire number of persons treated. This fact above all ensures a maximum of protection with a minimum of ill effects from its exhibition, and speaks clearly to the popularity as well as the importance the vaccine operation begins to assume for the masses. Looking at the results, we find that 96·4 per cent. of the primarily treated were amenable to the benign influence of this all-powerful sanitant, while 3·6 per cent. were obnoxious to it. Dr. Pinkerton while deeming that 99 per cent. of success may be obtainable under the best circumstances considers that no better result could possibly be expected under a voluntary system and where the operators are itinerant. The rate *per mille* of persons primarily and successfully treated for the whole Presidency was 25·3; but we are not prepared to attach any importance to this statement inasmuch as the present organization cannot possibly admit of any approximation between the birth-rate of any one year and the numbers brought under the vaccine influence. Counting the cost of all this very important

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BENGAL MEMBER OF THE DECCAN RIOTS COMMISSION.

SIMLA, 25TH AUGUST.

The Bengal Member of the Deccan Riots Commission about to assemble at Poona will be Mr. Auckland Colvin, Secretary to the North-Western Provinces Government.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES —PUBLIC MEETING AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, 25TH AUGUST.

A public meeting, numerously attended, was held this afternoon at Patchappah's Hall to arrange for the reception of the Prince of Wales. The Chief Justice presided.

It was resolved unanimously that a loyal address of welcome be presented, and that a committee be appointed to frame an address and arrange for the reception.

That the Chairman request H. E. the Governor to solicit His Royal Highness's presence at a public entertainment of such a character as to afford the community at large an opportunity of seeing His Royal Highness and expressing their loyal feelings towards him, and to appoint a special day for the purpose.

That a subscription list be opened in accordance with the above resolution.

Upwards of Rs. 8,000 were subscribed at the meeting.

UNPARALLELED SWIMMING FEAT.

LONDON, 25TH AUGUST.

Captain Webb has at length succeeded in performing the unparalleled feat of swimming from Dover to Calais. He accomplished the whole distance in twenty-two hours.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 24TH AUGUST.

The Bombay Mails of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Southampton yesterday.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ADEN, 25TH AUGUST.

The s. s. Mongolia, with outward English mails, sailed for Bombay this afternoon at 2-30.

The s.s. Hydaspes, with Homeward mails, and the steamer Vixen, which left Bombay on the 6th inst., both arrived here on Sunday afternoon.

LONDON, 24TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera 4¼d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings..... 6s. 9d.

8¼ lbs. do. ..... 8s.

40's Mule Twist..... 0s. 11¼

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94¼

5 do French Rentes, 1872....104½

Bar Silver 56½

Arrivals—Nizam and Slieve Donard.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 25TH AUGUST, 2-46 P.M.

Mail steamer Nubia, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 25th August, 4 20 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind W. Ther. 83. Fall of rain 20 cents.

CARWAR, 25th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind Calm Ther. 83. Bar. 30. Fall of rain 12 cents.

MANGALORE, 25th August, 5-30 P.M. —Weather cloudy. Wind W. Ther. max. 82, min. 74. W. B. 80. Bar. 29-82. Fall of rain 14 cents.

TUTICORIN, 25th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind E. moderate. Ther. 86. Bar. 29-88.

VINGORLA, 25th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 83. Fall of rain 15 cents.

MR. TILTON'S counsel has given notice of a new trial in the Beecher case in September next.

CAPTAIN HOGG, of the Poona Horse, is now in Poona with sixty of the men of his regiment whom he has trained to practise his new Mounted Infantry tactics. Some preliminary trials have been made, and the Commander-in-Chief is to see the little force at work on Saturday.

MANY people in Calcutta, and even in a far wider circle, will regret to hear of the death of Mr. S. Wauchope, C. S., who for many years was connected with Calcutta in various capacities, and was one of the oldest members of the Civil Service He was at home on furlough; but went peaceably too late.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* believes that the Royal Commission on Promotion and Retirement will make their report before the next session of Parliament, and that it will probably be laid before her Majesty in November. Matters have so far advanced that the members are now engaged in putting into shape the general recommendations on which they have all agreed.

AT the recommendation of the Agent, Governor-General Moorshedabad, the Government of India have been pleased to sanction the sum of Rs. 2 000 as a marriage dowry for the Nawab Nazim's daughter. The Government have directed that no larger sum than Rs. 5,000 is to be expended for the marriage expenses, Rs. 15,000 being placed into the treasury in her name, the interest of which she is to enjoy for life.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar and suite left Marseilles for Alexandria on board the Messageries steamer Ebre on the 29th July. He arrived at Alexandria on Wednesday (August 4) and was received by the Khedive. From Alexandria it is his Highness's intention to proceed to Cairo, thence to Jerusalem, and thence back to Alexandria, where he will take the train direct to Suez, and there embark for Aden and Zanzibar.

IT appears from the approximate statement of gross receipts from the Guaranteed Indian Railways, from 1st January to 26th June 1875, that there has been a decrease of more than seventy lakhs below the returns for the corresponding period of last year. Of this decrease upwards of 66 lakhs belong to the East India main line. The Oudh and Rohilcund, Madras, G. I. P., and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India lines show a satisfactory increase of traffic and revenue.

FROM St. Petersburg it is announced that the following sentences passed by the Senate upon the persons charged with high treason were made public on Saturday (July 31):—Two students and two citizens are condemned to hard labour for terms varying from six to ten years, two soldiers to military confinement for twenty-one months, and two students to six and ten days' arrest respectively. Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador at London, is said to have obtained leave to remain there for two months.

IT is true that more men have been dismissed by the E I. Railway authorities from the locomotive shops at Jamalpoor, but they were covenanted, and not uncovenanted hands; and as their covenants had not expired, each man received six months' pay and his passage home. In this case the Railway authorities seem to have shown a good deal of consideration, justly remarks the *Englishman*, as it would have been just as easy to dismiss uncovenanted as covenanted men, and in the former case a good sum of money would have been saved.

THE *Delhi Gazette* reports the death at Meerut, on Friday morning last, of Colonel Mackay of the Royal Artillery, Commanding the Meerut Division of Royal Artillery. Colonel Mackay came out to India for the first time in the cold season of 1871, in command of the 13th Brigade. He was subsequently moved to Lucknow to command the 8th Brigade. He marched up to Meerut with the Head-quarters of that Brigade in the cold season of 1873. He was nominated for the command of the whole force of Royal Artillery at the approaching Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

THE following notices of motions to be made were placed on the books of the House of Commons:—

Sir George Campbell,—East India (Home Charges),—Address for Copy of the Report of the Committee appointed by the Secretaries of State for War and India to arbitrate between the departments on the differences existing between them as to the adjustment of the Home Charges for effective and non-effective services of Her Majesty's Regiments on the Indian Establishment; with Appendices. [Monday 9th August.]

Mr. Mills,—East India (Native States),—To call attention to the present system of administering the Native States of India now in subsidiary alliance with the British Government; and to move a Resolution on the subject. [Early next Session.]

IT is rumoured in Berlin that negotiations have taken place between the German Government and the Duke of Edinburgh concerning the succession of his Royal Highness to the throne of Coburg. The Duke is said to be willing to resign his sovereign rights to Germany for a life-rent and the usufruct of the Crown property. The cession will be accepted by the German Empire, Coburg becoming an Imperial province. The sum spoken of as the yearly amount of compensation is 500,000 thalers, about £75,000. The Emperor of Russia, it is stated, when consulted upon the subject, approved of the arrangement. The Government of Saxe-Coburg has, however, declared the statement to be a mischievous fabrication.

THE deposed Bishop of Paderborn, for some time interned at Wesel, escaped on Tuesday (August 3) from his place of confinement. He has left a letter, addressed to the provincial governor, in which he states that the duty of self-preservation has been his chief motive for attempting an escape. He at the same time impugns the validity of the sentence of deposition and internment passed upon him by the secular law court, basing his objections on principles of canon law. The Bishop undertakes to resume his episcopal duties if a free choice of residence is allowed him. The Berlin correspondent of the *Post* says that as the Bishop is sure to have sought safety across the frontier, probably in Holland or Belgium, diplomatic complications are apprehended in consequence of his escape.

WITH regard to the late accident on the G.I.P. Railway at Kutnee not far from Jubbulpore, we learn from the *Pioneer* that an official visit has been made to the spot, by the Officiating Traffic Manager, the Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government and the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, but without any satisfactory result being arrived at. Evidence was given that the line was in good order and had been carefully watched, whilst the engine had been got up sufficiently far to allow of the wheels being gauged, and they have been found to be now in perfect gauge and good order. The engine had been thoroughly overhauled in the Allahabad shops in June last. No cause for the accident can be stated with any confidence. It is suggested that a rail had been mischievously taken out, or that the heavy rain may have loosened the ballast, or that chairs may have been keyed on to the rails; whilst others thought that the cowcatcher had fallen off. The Deputy Commissioner has not yet given judgment.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—"The Russian Government has once more in a very determined tone appealed to the Government of China to satisfy its claims for compensation arising from the plundering by the Chinese of a Russian caravan near Shicho in 1872. The Russian demand is coupled with a threat to suspend diplomatic intercourse with China." A Berlin despatch in the *Times* states that "it is belived that the Russian Government contemplate forming a commercial road through the Yunnan provinces of the Chinese empire, which the Calcutta Government has been so long desirous to reconnoitre. Co-operation with England, and, if necessary, coercion of China, seems to be advocated in influential quarters at St. Petersburg. It is also reported from Berlin that the Turkish Government has sent explanations to St. Petersburg with regard to the intimacy supposed to have grown up between itself and the Ameer of Kashgar. The Porte evinces great anxiety to quiet the apprehensions to which that *rapprochement* has given rise in Russia. In the communication sent to St. Petersburg the Porte denies both the reported exchange of presents between the Sultan and the Ameer, and also the alleged loan of Turkish officers to the Kashgar army for purposes of instruction.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 19th August 1875, that floods have injured the crops in several provinces. In the Central districts of Bengal rice and indigo have both suffered, and in the Eastern districts there has been considerable destruction in the rice crops. In the North-Western Provinces also, where the rains have been heavy, a break is wanted, and the crops in the flooded lands have suffered severely: but here and in Bengal prospects are satisfactory wherever the floods have not extended. In the Punjab, and Central Provinces and Central India and Burmah, floods have also done damage, especially in the Lahore district of the Punjab. In all these provinces however prospects are on the whole satisfactory. From Madras, Berar, Rajpootana, Oudh and Assam reports are favourable. In Bombay also the state of the crops is generally satisfactory, but in three districts (Ahmednugger, Khandeish, and Caladgi) the want of rain is felt. More rain is also wanted in Mysore (where the crops are suffering in parts) and Nepal. In Scinde prospects are generally satisfactory, except in Kurrachee, where caterpillars are damaging the crops. On the whole, except in flooded districts, the crops are in very good condition.

THE result of the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Bates's motion for a Select Committee to inquire into Mr. Plimsoll's charge against him has solved, remarks the *Pall Mall Budget*, a disagreeable problem in the least objectionable way. Mr. Bates had an undoubted right to the parliamentary inquiry which he demanded; but it is impossible not to agree with Mr. Ashley's remarks on the immense difficulty of carrying out any such inquiry to a satisfactory issue. By acceding to Mr. Ward Hunt's suggestion, Mr. Reed, in acting on behalf of Mr. Plimsoll, has prevented the House from involving themselves in this difficulty, and at the same time has given proper satisfaction to Mr. Bates. Mr. Reed proposed an amendment to the original motion to the effect that "in the opinion of this House no stain rests upon the character of the hon. member for Plymouth in consequence of statements made in this House by the hon. member for Derby on the 22nd of July," and, though two additions were proposed to this by Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Monk, it was ultimately carried in its original shape. The additions proposed to it would in the one case have unnecessarily extended its scope to persons not strictly within the range of the question at issue, and in the other case would have detracted from its effect as a vindication of Mr. Bates's character. As it stood the member for Plymouth accepted it, and as the representative position of his mover constitutes it a vicarious apology from Mr Plimsoll, the unpleasant business may now, we hope, be considered at an end.

THE following rotten-ship case, reported in the English papers just to hand, must be as bad a one as could be found, but it shows how utterly reckless some shipowners can be:—Fifteen seamen of the ship Sunbeam, now lying in Plymouth Sound, were charged by Captain Dalzail, the commander of the vessel, at the Stonehouse police court on Tuesday (August 3) with refusing to proceed to sea. The case was partly heard on the previous day, when the ship was ordered to be surveyed. Captain Stoll, R.N., the Board of Trade surveyor, who inspected the vessel, reported her condition as follows:—"The jibboom is rotten, the plank under the top rail by the port cathead is rotten, and the caulking bad; the bitts for the main stays and main topmast stays on the port side are completely gone, to the great danger of the mainmast. The deck-house for the crew is in a bad condition; the mizen-mast has been properly tongued, but, not being wedged in, the partners are very unsafe; the caulking around the starboard bow is bad; the running rigging is bad; and there is only a small quantity of spars and rope on board. The sails are old and require overhauling; the boats are badly found." He did not further proceed in his survey, as these defects rendered the ships unfit to put to sea. Captain Stoll said that a carpenter could not be dispensed with, as the ship was in such a wretched condition; but the men stated that there was no carpenter on board, and that if they had been willing to go to sea the captain would have gone, although there was a seaman short. The bench ordered the men to be discharged.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, noticing the question asked in the House of Lords by Lord Staffesbury about the hours of labour in the Bombay mills and the necessity for devising some legislative restrictions writes as follows:—"The answer which the Secretary of State for India made to Lord Shaftesbury affords a good example of the difficulty which besets legislation for our Indian empire. English philanthropists cannot always see the difference between regulating by law some domestic evil and interfering with the established customs of a multitudinous and highly sensitive subject race. During late years the manufacture of cotton in India has increased enormously and has attained the position of a great industry. Now, too late, our home manufacturers see the evil of the practice of "dressing" their exported goods, and attempting by that and other means to pass off inferior articles on the natives. The result has been that India is no longer a market for Manchester, and that an important native industry has revived. In Bombay 600,000 spindles are at work, and of the hands employed in the working one quarter are children under twelve. Besides these there are 20,000 spinners at work in the jute mills (in Bengal). All these work upwards of sixteen hours a day, without intermission of any kind, there being no repeatedly recurring day of rest in India. Overworking of this kind the Earl of Shaftesbury asked the Secretary of State for India to take some means to prevent, and if possible to extend to that country the law prevailing at home. Unfortunately, the great difficulty is that the persons whose condition such a step would be intended to ameliorate would look upon it with the greatest disfavour and discontent, and would in all probability, as Lord Salisbury cautiously pointed out, consider it a conspiracy on the part of Manchester to cripple the growing industry. If a measure of the kind is therefore to be enforced, great care should be taken to do it in such a manner as not to arouse the susceptibilities of the people.

BOMBAY.

RAINFALL AT TOOLSEE.—The total rainfall at Toolsee up to the 21st August was 69 inches and 57 cents. at the Hill, and 69 inches and 96 cents in the Valley.

PLYING CARTS WITHOUT LIGHTS.—Two cart drivers were fined four annas each, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for having driven their vehicles after dark without a light.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 21st August, was 58ft. 9-tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 59 feet. Total rainfall 51 inches and 23 cents.

TOITURE.—Jeewa Juthra was yesterday fined Rs. 4 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for having cruelly illused his bullocks by using them in an unfit state.—Govind Mahadoo was fined Rs. 10 for the same offence by the same Magistrate.

WILFUL TRESPASS.—Baloo Hurree was yesterday convicted before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of having wilfully trespassed in the plaintiff's house without a satisfactory reason, and was, on conviction, sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

A DESERTER.—Moors Vulls, a seaman who was reported to have deserted from the B. I. s. s. Punjaub, was yesterday placed before the presiding Magistrate at the Fort Police Court, and remanded until the 8th of September, when that vessel is expected to return, she having left this port some time ago for the Persian Gulf.

DRUNKENNESS.—A Goanese, named Francis Pereira, was yesterday charged with having been drunk and disorderly, and was sent to jail for a fortnight by Mr. Nana Morojee. The prisoner had been 66 times inscrcerated in the Common Jail and House of Correction; this being his 67th conviction before the Bombay Magistrates.

TRESPASS.—A Parsee, named Merwanjee Byramjee, was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court with having trespassed in the dwelling house of Nowrojee Jehangier, without a reasonable excuse. His Worship, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, finding that the prisoner was slightly affected in his mind, dismissed him with a caution.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—A Hindoo, named Ragoo Nursoo, was convicted of this offence before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday. Dugree, woman, the complainant, said that she lived in the same house as the defendant, and that they had a dispute about the water supply, thereupon the defendant seized her by the hair of the head and beat her. His Worship considering the charge proved, fined the prisoner Rs. 10.

A VIOLENT CHARACTER.—A bad character, named Babajee Tookaram, was brought up on remand yesterday morning before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and charged with theft. When placed at the bar he took out a pen knife and stabbed a police havildar and a jemadar who were standing near him. The men were fortunately not severely injured, and were at once removed to hospital, and the prisoner was remanded *sine die*, until the results of his extraordinary conduct can be ascertained.

ILLICIT SALE OF SPIRITS.—A Persian Parsee was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday with having sold spirituous liquors without a license. The defendant was a sherbet seller, and had been detected by Mr. Chislett, who mentioned to his Worship that there was a former conviction on record against the same prisoner. His Worship taking this circumstance into account fined him Rs. 30, and said that if he were again convicted before him, he would inflict the full penalty on him.

BREACH OF LICENSE.—A Portuguese who is a wholesale dealer in liquors, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, at the instance of Inspector Chislett, with having committed a breach of the second clause of the conditions attached to his license, by selling less than a dozen quart bottles of liquor between sunset and sunrise. The charge being established, his Worship directed him to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP.—The man Charles Melville whose arrest onboard the B. S. Clara, we mentioned in our yesterday's issue, was placed before the presiding Magistrate at the Fort Police Court yesterday, and charged with having assaulted the chief office of that ship. His Worship went into the evidence at length, and being satisfied that the plaintiff had given great provocation, and had first assaulted the defendant, dismissed the case.

ASSAULT.—Joseph Rozario, a fitter, was yesterday charged before Mr Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Gigaum Police Court, with having assaulted another fitter named Vicent D'Souza. The complainant said that he had lately sued the defendant in the Small Causes Court, and that the other day while walking along the road with a friend, he came up and assaulted him by striking him in the face and knocking him down. The charge having been proved, his Worship fined the prisoner Rs. 7.

A RUNAWAY SUCANNEE.—Captain Saunders, of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, attended at the Fort Police Court yesterday, and prosecuted Mogul Somwar for deserting from that ship. The man had joined the steamer in Surat, and on her arrival in Bombay, he took "french leave," and shipped on board the s. s. Kurrachee, belonging to the same owners. On the return of the Kurrachee from the Persian Gulf, Constable Bennett proceeded on board, and recognizing the prisoner, arrested him. His Worship sent the prisoner to jail for six weeks.

MR. STEAD IN TROUBLE.—We hear that Mr. Stead, agent to the liquidators of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank, has been served with a notice from Messrs. Jefferson and Payne on behalf of their client, Mr. Anandrao Crishnarao, Subordinate Judge at Rajapoor, demanding an ample apology for sending Mr. Anandrao malicious and insulting letters, for the recovery of calls due on his shares in the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank. Mr. Anandrao was not a shareholder, and the suit filed against him had to be withdrawn. The letters in question were sent before the hearing of the case. Legal proceedings are threatened unless an apology be offered at once.

ABSCONDING OF A RAILWAY OFFICIAL FROM LANOWLEE.—We hear from Lanowlee that a report has been made by Mr. E. G. Brookes, the Traffic Superintendent of the Bhore Ghaut, to the Police to look out for a railway official who is said to have absconded from thence during the current week, having taken with him a timepiece and a suit of waterproof clothing &c., the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company. It is said that the cause of his suddenly disappearing from the Lanowlee station is that he was deeply in debt there. The Railway Police are now on the alert to apprehend him.—*Deccan Herald*, Aug. 25.

IDOL WORSHIP CONDEMNED BY A PUNDIT.—The timely essays and lectures condemning idolatry, given lately in the City of Poona by the renowned Pundit Dyanund Saraswattee Swamee of Benares, have taken very great effect amongst the Deccan Brahmins, and several educated men have changed their minds. We hear that one of the Brahmins (a friend of *Hem*) entered in disguise the temple of Rama in the Ousba Peit and took away the images of the god *Gunputtee* and the godess *Ashillia* and having broken them into pieces, cleverly threw the idols into a filthy gutter opposite the *Mundee* of Bulwant Rao, where they were found last week. The young and well educated Brahmins of the Deccan have now a good work before them and much to learn from this most learned Pundit of the sacred city.—*Id.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S RECEPTION SUB-COMMITTEE.

AT the first meeting of the sub-committee appointed to arrange for the feasting of the school children, held on the 23rd inst., there were present:—Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, in the chair, Captain Robinson, Dr. Blaney, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. Narayen Mandlik, Mr. G. W. Terry, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Vurjeevundas Madowdas, and Mr. H. W. Barrow, assistant secretary.

The following letter was read:—

19th August, 1875.

To the Chairman of the Sub-Committee appointed to arrange for the Feast to the School Children.

SIR, I have the honour to inform you that, at the meeting of the executive committee held yesterday, it was resolved that the sub-committees be requested to submit reports and estimates to the finance committee on or before Monday the 30th instant, and that they be laid before a meeting of the executive committee at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, the 1st September.—I have, &c., H. W. BARROW, for Hon. Secs.

This letter was recorded.

Read letter from Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, regretting his being unable to attend the meeting—Recorded.

Resolved—That Dr. Blaney be asked to act as honorary secretary to the sub-committee.

Resolved—That the *fête* to the school children be arranged for Saturday, the 13th November, and that it be held between the hours of 4 and 6 P.M. That the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee be applied to for permission being given to the holding of the entertainment in the oval facing the Secretariat. That the entertainment be held in the open air, and that the Police Commissioner be requested to have a sufficient number of constables in attendance round the enclosure rails to keep out all persons not provided with tickets of admission. That Dr. Blaney be requested to take charge of the arrangements for entertaining the Christian children, including Europeans, Indo-Europeans, and Portuguese, that Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, and Mr. Morarjee Goculdas be asked to take charge of the arrangements for the entertainment of the Hindoo children, and that Mr. Cassinath Trimbuck Telang be invited to assist. That the Hon. Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay be requested to arrange for the Musalman school children, Mr. Cursetji Sultanji being invited to assist. That for the entertainment of the Parsee children, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee be requested to make arrangements, and that Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee be invited to assist.

It is estimated that the number of children attending will be 7,000 of both sexes—namely, 2,000 Christians, 2,000 native girls and 3,000 native boys, the age of the native boys being limited to 12 years and under.

The cost is estimated at Rs. 12,000—namely, Rs. 3,500 for tables, ice-cream, fruit and sweetmeats, Rs. 2,000 for carriage and railway fare for, say 4,000 children, Rs. 3,000 for decorations, invitation cards, &c., Rs. 2,000 for cooly and cart hire of benches, &c., Rs. 1,500 for contingencies which will include two sums of Rs. 100 each for prizes in Guzerattee and Mahratee of "Welcome Prince."

The heads of the different schools are to be responsible for the conveyance to and from the feast of the respective children, and each school is to send as many of its own benches as possible, but such schools as have not seats will have benches provided for them by the committee. The cost of the conveyance of children, where necessary, will be paid by the committee as before mentioned.

Mr. Terry was asked to be kind enough to prepare an estimate of the cost of decorations, and it was decided that invitation cards to the number of 2,000 shall be issued to the European and native families.

ASSAULTING A LAD.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Cosino Wyson Gordon appeared as prosecutor in a case in which Mr. T. Counsell was charged with having assaulted him on the 14th instant. Mr. Chalk (of Messrs. Chalk and Turner) appeared for the complainant.

Dr. Sidney Smith was called, and said that he had examined the injuries received by the complainant, and that they consisted of a black eye and a slight injury on the back, such as would be caused by a blow from a stick.

The complainant was then examined and said that he was employed in the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon. He had a quarrel with another lad in the dockyard, and while he was scuffling with him, the defendant, an elderly man, came up and struck him with a stick on the back.

Edward Wheeler was then examined and gave evidence in confirmation of that given by the complainant.

His Worship then said that as the defendant had practically admitted the offence, and as he had no right to belabour the complainant, simply because he was fighting with another boy, he fined him Rs. 10.

Mr. Chalk then drew his Worship's attention to the fact that Mr. Counsell had recently been described in a paragraph in the *Times of India* as the bully of the dockyard.

His Worship said that he could not take a statement made in the *Times of India* into consideration, and the fine was therefore left unaltered.

SERIOUS CASTE ASSAULT CASE.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, a case was called arising out of a caste dispute, which, owing to the position of the plaintiff, is of some public interest.

The complainant is Chubildas Lulloobhoy, and the defendants are Hurrydas Purshotumdas, Sevocklall Purshotumdas, Gurundas Purshotumdas, and Vittuldas Narrotumdas. Mr. Payne appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Jardine for defendants Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and Mr. Rimington for the other defendant.

Summonses have been issued for a cross case in which the 3rd defendant in the present case is the complainant, and the present complainant the defendant.

In the present case the defendants were charged with voluntarily causing grevious hurt to the complainant, and with using threatening and abusive language.

The complainant deposed—I am a member of the Bungsala caste, and live in Jugjeevan Keeka Street. In consequence of a caste dispute which occurred among the members of our caste, to which the defendants belong, they have several times threatened to assault me, saying that "blood would be shed." On the 3rd instant No. 3 met me while I was going from my house to my temple and rushed at me and struck me, the others then came, and altogether beat and abused me shut. My Purdasee and my brother Dwarkadas came to my assistance, and while they were scuffling with the defendants, I escaped and ran away. Before this assault took place I had informed Mr. Edginton, Mr. Price and Mr. Raymond, of the Police, of the threats which had been used towards me by the defendants.

The plaintiff's evidence having been taken, the case was adjourned to the 31st instant.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Aug. 6.)

IN the House of Lords a conversation, introduced by Lord Shaftesbury, has taken place on the subject of the regulation of the labour in cotton mills in Bengal, to which the Marquis of Salisbury has promised the attention of the Indian Government.

In the House of Commons Sir J. Chambers has called attention to the case of Captain Chatterton, but Lord Hamilton has declined to reopen the question. The discussion of the Indian Budget is promised for to-night, when Mr. Fawcett will submit a resolution disapproving of the lateness of its introduction.

The Court is at Osborne, where the Queen has been receiving visits from the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Louise.

Lord Sandhurst has retired from the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland.

The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos has been appointed Governor of Fort George, Madras.

A coroner's inquest has been held to inquire into the death of Maj.-Gen. W. Reece, Mad. Ret., who was confined as a lunatic.

Colonel Valentine Baker has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, without hard labour, and to pay £500, in addition to the costs of the prosecution, for an indecent assault on Miss Dickinson in a railway carriage.

A memorial to the memory of the late Sir John Franklin has just been unveiled in Westminster Abbey.

A deputation has waited on the Marquis of Salisbury for the purpose of calling his attention to the report of the Royal Commissioners on the treatment of Indian coolies in the Mauritius.

Parliament is expected to be prorogued next week.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—H. W. Belli, late Ben. C.S.; Capt. G. Nolan, Ben. Unat.; Major-Gen. W. Reece, C.B., Mad. Ret.; Capt. F. H. Segrave, Bo. S.C.; A. Johnson, Ex-President, U. S.; Lady L. Ashley; Maj.-Gen. G. Briggs, R.A.; Major W. Brookes, J.E.; A. F. Bruce, late Mad. C.S.; Lieut.-Gen. J. Creagh, 34th Regt.; Com. E. Digby, R.N.; H. Franklin, C.B.; R. Perfect, late M.P. for Lewes; Maj.-Gen. J. W. Reynolds, late 11th Hussars; Admiral R. L. Warren.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—AUG 6.

THE VICEREGAL JOURNEYS.

MR. ALEXANDER M'ARTHUR asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether a statement made by a correspondent of the *Examiner* newspaper is true, that during Viceregal journeys contributions of food, forage, and other articles are levied upon the country people "for the Governor-General's Camp," and that the villagers never receive a farthing for anything supplied in this way; and, if so, whether any steps will be taken to prevent similar exactions in future.

Lord Hamilton said the statement was not correct. When the Viceroy travelled in Camp as officer was specially appointed, whose duty it was to attend to these matters and prevent fraud.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Aug 6.)

Admiralty 4th August, 1875.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870 —

Fleet Surgeon John Ward (a) has been placed on the Retired List from the 30th ultimo.

Corps of Royal Marines.

Colonel-Commandant George Brydges Rodney to be Deputy Adjutant-General of the Corps, vice Major-General Schomberg, C.B., promoted.

In consequence of the death of Admiral Richard Laird Warren on the 29th ultimo, the following promotions have been made, with seniority of the 30th ultimo:—

Vice-Admiral Sir Hastings Reginald Yelverton, G. C. B. to be Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Vice-Admiral Sir William King Hall, K. C. B., to be Vice-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Captain Henry Boys to be Rear-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Consequent on the foregoing, the undermentioned promotions, on the Retired and Reserved Lists, have also taken place, from the same date:—

Retired Vice-Admirals:

Henry Stroud,
George Vernon Jackson,
Charles Colville Frankland,
William George Hyndman Whish,
Francis Deane Hutcheson,
Henry Edward Coffin,
Francis Vere Cotton,
Charles Smith,
John Baker Porter Hay,
George Goldsmith, C. B.,
Charles Frederick,
William Henry Anderson Morshead, C. B.,
Richard Collinson, K. C. B.,
Right Honourable George, Earl of Dalhousie, C. B.,

to be Admirals on the Retired List.

Retired Rear-Admirals:

Edmund Gardiner Fishbourne, C.B.,
Charles Wilson Riley,
Cheesman Henry Binstead,
Thomas Chaloner,
William Cornwallis Aldham, C.B.,

to be Vice Admirals on the Retired List.

Reserved Vice-Admirals:

Joseph Gape,
Frederick Moore Boultbee,
Joseph Sherer, K.H.,
James Beckford Lewis Hay,
Honourable Sir Edward Alfred John Harris, K.C.B.,
William Ward Percival Johnson,
Honourable Keith Stewart, C.B.,
John Hallowes,
Andrew Drew,
James Vashon Baker,

to be Admirals on the Reserved List.

The following promotions, to date the 2nd instant, have been made:—

Commander Bonham Ward Bax to be Captain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Lieutenant Frederic Augustus Wetherall to be Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Navigating Lieutenant Jesse Millard has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff-Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 24th July, 1875.

Assistant-Paymaster Henry Manoah Harrison this day been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet.

WATSON AND COMPANY have received large supply of the deservedly popular Turkish Towels and Bath Blankets. WATSON AND COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Bampaji Row, Bombay.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Aug 6.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 6th August 1875.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Alfred Edward Edmund Jacobson retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 7th August, 1875.

2nd Dragoons, Lieutenant George Thomas Scott to be Captain, vice E.G.M. Donnithorne, made Supernumerary on being appointed Adjutant Herts Yeomanry Cavalry. Dated 30th June, 1875.

4th Hussars, Lieutenant Neil Benjamin Edmonstone to be Captain, vice F. Gooch, retired. Dated 21st July, 1875.

7th Hussars, Captain His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick, Albert Duke of Connaught, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., to the Major. Dated 7th August, 1875.

8th Hussars, Captain Alexander Spink Beaumont, from half-pay, late 22nd Foot, to be Captain, vice C. H. Gregg, retired. Dated 7th August, 1875.

15th Hussars, Captain Robert Marcus Briscoe retires from the Service receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 7th August, 1875.

16th Lancers, Lieutenant Henry Leycester Aylmer, from 103rd Foot, to be Lieutenant vice G.E. Money a Probation for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 7th August 1875.

18th Hussars, Lieutenant Edward Nolan retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 7th August, 1875.

21st Hussars, Sub-Lieutenant Richard Joseph Henry Garner resigns his Commission. Dated 7th August, 1875.

Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant and Captain Lionel Neville Frederick Ames-Lyde retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 7th August, 1875.

Coldstream Guards, Major and Brevet Colonel Gerald Litchfield Goodlake, V. C., retires upon half-pay. Dated 7th August, 1875.

2nd Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Edward Hawker Helyar to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Lynch retired upon half-pay. Dated 7th July, 1875.

Lieutenant Henry Barter to be Captain, vice Brevet Major E. H. Helyar. Dated 7th July, 1875.

Lieutenant Edward Warren Broderick to be Captain, vice J. Thom, retired. Dated 21st July, 1875.

7th Foot, Lieutenant William Edwad Roberts to be, Captain, vice T. M. Sandys, retired. Dated 21st July 1875.

Captain Geoffry Barton, from the 23rd Foot, to be Captain vice E. Lonsdale, retired upon temporary half-pay Dated 7th August, 1875.

8th Foot, Lieutenant Robert Julian Orde Jocelyn to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant M. C. M. Dixon, promoted. Dated 7th August, 1875.

13th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Henry Gillett to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. Douglas, retired upon full-pay. Dated 21st July, 1875.

Lieutenant James Guillet Westaway to be Captain, vice Brevet Major H. Gillett. Dated 21st July, 1875.

14th Foot, Captain James Ross Gray Buchanan, from half-pay, late 26th Foot, to be Captain, vice A. F. Stewart, whose restoration to full pay from half-pay, late 36th Foot, has been cancelled. Dated 7th August, 1875.

Captain J. R. G. Buchanan, appointed to the Militia, retires upon half-pay. Dated 7th August, 1875.

15th Foot, Lieutenant William Henry Daniel to be Captain vice A. M Walker, retired. Dated 7th July, 1875.

18th Foot, Captain John Wily retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 7th August, 1875.

20th Foot, Lieutenant Alfred Dening to be Captain, vice Brevet Major W. D. Nunn, retired. Dated 21st July, 1875.

23rd Foot, Captain George John Charles Whittington, from half-pay, late Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be Captain, vice Barlow, transferred to the 7th Foot. Dated 7th August, 1875.

26th Foot, Lieutenant William Barton Wade to be Captain, vice H. C. Sharp, retired. Dated 21st July, 1875.

27th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Henry Catano Mardon de Castro is superseded for absence without leave. Dated 7th August, 1875.

36th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Martin Doherty to be Lieutenant. Dated 10th June, 1874.

97th Foot, Lieutenant Walter Edward Gilbert to be Captain vice H. E. Gaulter, made Supernumerary on being appointed an Instructor at the Royal Military College. Dated 26th May, 1875.

42nd Foot, Captain George Malcolm Fox, from the 100th Foot, to be Captain, vice E. P. Hicks, who exchanges. Dated 7th August, 1875.

46th Foot, Lieutenant William Farwell to be Captain, vice R. Low, retired. Dated 21st July, 1875.

49th

I think you said the carriage was locked on one side.—Yes, the opposite door to where I was sitting.

No one had got into your carriage from the time you left Lipheck?—No.

Had Colonel Baker got out at any station?—No, he had not.

At Woking you remained some time?—Five minutes I think, but I am not sure.

How soon after leaving Woking was anything said or done by Colonel Baker?—Almost immediately.

As much as four or five minutes?—I should think not so much.

Do you remember how it commenced?—s we passed the "Actors' " Home (just past Woking) he said he had never seen any of them walking in the garden, though he travelled so often. That was the first thing he said. Then it was he said, "I suppose you don't often travel alone.

Where was he then sitting?—In the corner opposite me.

You told us the next thing he said was he asked you whether you could fix a time when you would be on the line again?—Yes, and I said never.

How long was it before he shut the window?—That was when he asked me my name.

How long?—I don't think it was five minutes afterwards.

Was it then he sat beside you?—He got up, put up the window, and then sat beside me.

Did he speak to you directly?—He took hold of my hand.

Directly?—Yes; directly he took hold of my hand and asked me my name, saying also, "May I write?"

Did you make any reply?—I said nothing, but "Get away, I won't have you near," and then he took my hand.

The window was closed?—Yes; he had put it up.

He was in front of you?—Yes.

Immediately opposite the window?—Facing it.

The learned Judge.—We must have this exactly. You say he pushed you back into your seat?—Yes.

How?—He was standing up trying to prevent me from getting at the bell.

Did he push you or pull you back?—He pushed me back and was leaning over me.

Mr. Hawkins.—He was, as I understand, standing between the two seats?—Yes.

And the window would be to his right?—Yes.

The learned Judge.—He was leaning over you?—Yes; and he had hold of me so that I was powerless.

How had he hold of you?—I can't tell.

Mr. Hawkins.—You pushed the window with your elbow?—Yes, just after I got up.

You must have laid hold of the strap of the window to lift it up and left it down?—Yes.

And then you put your head out and screamed?—Yes.

Before you got out of the carriage had you seen any one?—Yes. When I screamed the last time I saw two gentlemen in the next compartment, who put their heads out, and I asked them how long it was before we stopped.

Had you spoken to them before you got out?—I can't recollect.

The handle of the door would be on the side nearest to your seat?—Yes.

Which hand did you put out?—I don't recollect—I had both hands out.

Were you screaming then?—Yes, very loud.

Then you stepped out backwards on to the footboard?—Or the step; I am not quite sure—I stepped on to something, I think it was the footboard.

Had you said you would get out?—No, I had said nothing about it.

Do you remember whether he said anything to you?—I heard nothing until I was out.

How was it you held on?—By my left hand to the outside handle of the door, the door being half open.

And you standing on the step?—Yes.

Was your face towards the carriage?—Yes; I stepped out backwards.

The door was half open. Could you see through into the carriage?—No, I was outside, half behind the door.

The learned Judge.—Did you leave go the handle?—I think so.

What had you hold of when you first stepped out?—I don't know.

Mr. Hawkins.—Are you sure that the door was between you and the inside of the carriage?—Yes, the door was right behind it. I was partly leaning back.

The learned Judge.—Do you think you ever had hold of the other handle—the carriage handle?—No.

Then you had hold of Colonel Baker?—Yes. I had hold of his arm and he of mine.

Mr. Hawkins.—Do you remember him saying "You're killing yourself"?—Yes, I don't remember that. I had hold of his arm and he had hold of my wrist.

The passengers had then seen you outside?—Yes. He had said, "I'll get out at the other side?"—Yes.

Did you say you knew the other door was locked?—No; I said "If you leave go I shall fall."

You did not say the other door was locked?—No. He supported you as you stood outside?—Yes, I could not have held on without.

Did you ask Colonel Baker when the train would stop?—No, the gentlemen in the next compartment.

This closed the cross-examination, which had been conducted with the utmost courtesy of tone.

Mr. Serjeant Parry.—What did he say as to writing to you?—He said, "May I write?"

How was it you were able to get up and go to the window?—Because I was free, as he had sunk down right in front of me.

Was he close to you then?—Yes. I think he was kneeling.

Did you see him doing anything then?—I had an impression—

Mr. Hawkins objected that this did not arise out of any cross-examination.

Mr. Serjeant Parry urged that it might do so.

The learned Judge.—No; Mr. Hawkins, I observed, avoided asking any questions about that.

Mr. Serjeant Parry.—What did he do?—He pulled me back as I propped myself up by my elbows on the window.

This closed the examination of Miss Dickinson, which had lasted about two hours. She answered throughout with the utmost coolness, calmness, and clearness, showing only by a slight flush the traces of any natural excitement which might result from so protracted an examination before a crowded court.

The next witness, a bricklayer at the Walton Station was called to state that he had noticed a young lady standing outside one of the carriages in the train.

Then a platelayer was called who had picked up the young lady's hat 400 yards on the Esher side.

Then the guard was called, who stated that the train left Woking about 11 minutes late, and in due course would not stop again until it came to Clapham. Weybridge was the next station, and then Walton, and then Esher. Between Walton and Esher the driver whistled, and his attention was drawn to a carriage in the train, and he saw a lady banging outside and he went to the lady and helped her down from the steps. He saw the defendant on the gravel, he having already got down, and the young lady said the gentleman insulted her, and would not let her alone. I asked him what he had been doing. He said "Nothing," and he said he knew the lady's brother well at Aldershott. I put him in the next compartment with other gentlemen.

Mr. Poland—Did you notice his dress?—Yes, it was unfastened in front.

His trousers?—Yes.

When did you first notice that?—When he was standing on the gravel at Esher.

Can you say to what extent?—I should say all the buttons were undone except the top one.

You put him into another compartment?—Yes, and locked the door. I asked him for his name and address and he wrote it—"Baker, Army and Navy Club." Then the lady got into another compartment, and the train went on. Between Woking and Esher the train was going 40 miles an hour.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Did the lady's dress seem disarranged?—No.

You have sworn that all the buttons of his trousers were undone except the top—To the best of my belief.

Did you call his attention to that?—No.

Why?—It slipped my memory.

Do you mean that you did think of telling him, and that you forgot it?—I never thought to tell him of it.

Then it did not slip your memory?—I never thought about telling him; ladies were about.

Can you give no better reason?—No.

Mr. Serjeant Parry, in re-examination, elicited that the witness said before the magistrate "I don't believe the top button was unbuttoned, but I saw his shirt."

The learned Judge read from the deposition to that effect, "His trousers were three parts unbuttoned, not the top button; I saw his shirt."

The next witness was Mr. Pike, a merchant at Manchester, who was not examined before the magistrate, but whose evidence had been communicated to the defendant's advisers. He was travelling, he said, on the day in question in the same train in the same compartment with Mr. Burnett, another of the witnesses, and he remembered hearing screams some short time after starting from Woking. He looked out and saw the young lady standing on the footboard of her carriage. We were, he said, very close to her; I believe in the next compartment. Others were looking out of the train, as the screams were so loud that they could be heard distinctly. The train stopped, and Colonel Baker was put into our compartment. The guard came and asked his name and address. He said he had no card, but he wrote his name down. He had an overcoat hanging over his arm. He sat down, and I was sitting at the extreme end of the opposite side of the carriage. He said, "It was most unfortunate a lady and gentlemen travelling in the same compartment; that the lady was very much frightened and alarmed." Then I remarked, looking towards my fellow passenger with the view of drawing his attention, "No wonder the lady was frightened, considering the state of your dress." His dress was disarranged; the trousers were partly unbuttoned. Of that I am quite certain. You could see a portion of white apparel through the opening. He said nothing, but readjusted his dress—that is, he buttoned up his trousers, and we proceeded in silence.

The next witness was Mr. Burnett, the other passenger in the carriage with the last witness, who was examined before the magistrates. He said,—When the train was stopped Colonel Baker was brought to our compartment, and the guard came and asked for his address. I was sitting exactly opposite to Colonel Baker, and he said he had been talking to the young lady and she got needlessly frightened, and my fellow-passenger said, "What makes your dress in such a state?" on which I saw the action of his hands as if he was buttoning up his dress. I also saw him put his hand behind his back as if he was buttoning——

Mr. Hawkins objected to the phrase "as if."

The witness said he saw him put his hand behind him. He made no remark, and they went on in silence.

The next witness was the Rev. Edwin Brown, minister of Eriswell Independent Chapel. He saw Colonel Baker in the carriage as Miss Dickinson was assisted out. She said, "I will not ride further in the carriage with that man." He saw him get out, and, at her request, he accompanied her to town. He went with her to the police station, and afterwards took her to her brother's house and then left her.

This witness was not cross-examined.

The next witness was Atter, the police-sergeant, who was at the station, and who hearing what the guard said went to the train where the lady and the defendant were, and went with them to the office, where the guard said "the lady had been insulted by that gentleman." I asked the lady the nature of the insult, and she made no answer. Mr. Brown said she could not explain in the state she was in, but would consult her brother. I asked her name and address, which she gave. The defendant then turned round and said, "I know your brother," and returned round to me and said, "I know her brother very well." I said, "It's a great misfortune for you both" and I asked him his name and address, which he gave me, "Colonel Baker, Army and Navy Club, Pall-Mall, and Aldershot." I then asked him for his card, which he gave me. I said, "It is an unfortunate occurrence," and he said, "Yes, I'm sorry I did it. I don't know what possessed me, I being a married man." I then asked him if he had any objection to a man going with him in plain clothes to his Club, and he made no objection, and I did so.

The defendant's statement before the magistrate was then put in and read:—

"I am placed here in a most delicate and difficult position. If any act of mine could have given any annoyance to Miss Dickinson, I beg to express to her my most unqualified regret. At the same time I solemnly declared upon my honour that the case was not as it has been represented by her to-day under the influence of exaggerated fear and unnecessary alarm. To the evidence of the police-constable I give the most unqualified denial. I don't in the least intend to say that she wilfully misrepresented the case, but that she has represented it incorrectly, no doubt under the influence of exaggerated fear and unnecessary alarm."

This closed the case for the prosecution.

As no witnesses were to be called for the defence,

Mr. Serjeant Parry then addressed the jury on the case for the prosecution. He said it was clear that the lady had not exaggerated what had occurred, and as to the charge of assault and indecent assault the defendant had no defence, and he assumed that on those charges he must be convicted. But his counsel would endeavour to persuade them that he was not guilty on the graver charge of attempting to violate. His learned friend had elicited in cross-examination all the conversation that had occurred, no doubt with the view of suggesting that, though the lady was innocent and artless, yet her very innocence and artlessness led him to imagine that he, an officer and an experienced man of the world, might in a short time debauch and seduce her. The moral depravity of that was fully as great as that which was imputed in this charge of attempting to violate. That such an idea should have entered his mind and that he should have endeavoured to carry it out was something so revolting that it was not less shocking than the crime imputed. No one could doubt that the lady would have been debauched or violated but for her brave and heroic resistance (An outburst of applause.) The nature of the defence thus suggested was morally as wicked as the crime imputed. Still, he admitted that if this were the truth, the defendant could not for an attempt to debauch be convicted of an attempt to violate. The evidence suggested was that the defendant meant to go as far as he could without actual force. But who could doubt that if the defendant had remained with that lady in the carriage he would, somehow or other, have achieved his object? And what was that? Was it seduction or was it rape? Where was it? The lady was enclosed in a prison, hardly able to resist a strong man like the defendant if he tried to accomplish his end. She was under a kind of duress, which must last for more than half an hour, and he was pulling her about, seizing hold of her person, laying hold of her body, pushing her down, kissing her, standing over her—as she herself said she "felt herself powerless." He sank down before her. She had an impression what his hands were about. Her impressions were not evidence, but the jury could act on them; and if at that moment he had completed his act, would it have been rape or would it have been seduction? Could it have been said that she had consented? Would it have been seduction, or would it have been rape? Look at all the circumstances, especially the closing the window, which of itself implied a desire to stifle her cries and implied an anticipation of resistance. When he dragged her back from the window it might well be that it was not to continue his efforts; but then he found he was baffled, and he never gave up the attempt until he was defeated. What at this time was the state of his dress? The guard—a muddle-headed witness—had been helpless in the hands of his learned friend, though the effect of his evidence was confirmed that he saw the defendant's dress open. The jury could not doubt that he was telling the truth, for it was entirely confirmed by the two gentlemen who were called. The defendant gave no explanation—he did not give that which was suggested by his counsel, that it was an accidental derangement of his dress. In his statement before the magistrates he did not deny that his trousers were unbuttoned, nor did he offer any explanation of it. What was the only possible explanation except that it was with a view to commit the act suggested, and though, if it was so intended, it was not a criminal offence, the jury would have to judge whether it was not intended to exert force to accomplish his object. His learned friend would do his best to persuade them that this young lady by her artless conversation had led his client to expect that she would prove an easy victim. It was for the jury to say whether they would be satisfied with the defence thus set up.

Mr. Hawkins, in beginning his address to the jury said that they must feel he had never had a more painful task before him and one of more than ordinary difficulty. He came into court that morning on the eve of a criminal trial—a trial which was to affect the liberty and the reputation of one of our most gallant officers—and he witnessed a scene of excitement such as he had never seen before, and hoped to God he might never see again. Nor was this the only difficulty he had to deal with, since for some weeks the case had been the theme of discussion throughout the country. He would now proceed to tell them how far he felt able to make a defence. How could he—how could any man—in the face of the evidence given to-day, how could he say that Colonel Baker had not been guilty of an assault, and of an indecent assault? He could not be such a stultify himself as to dispute that. He had no means of calling any witnesses to state the view which Colonel Baker would have given of the case, for he could not call Colonel Baker to explain how he had come to be guilty of these improprieties. But as Colonel Baker could not be called it was very hard that the counsel for the prosecution should suggest that he had formed that base design of seducing this young lady. That was a question quite foreign to the present issue, which was whether Colonel Baker had the intention of committing a rape upon this young lady, whether he intended to violate her by brute force in spite of all her resistance. Let the jury observe that the charge was not one which the lady herself ever made; her complaint was merely that he had "insulted her," and the word was new for an indecent assault, although as much was known then as was known now.

The learned Judge observed that the defendant had been committed for the attempt to violate. The magistrates had taken that view of the case and had committed him upon that charge.

Mr. Hawkins said that was so, no doubt, but after all, the question would be whether, on the direction of the learned Judge, the evidence sustained that view. His friend had quite mistaken the view with which he had cross-examined the young lady—it was with no idea of imputing levity, but only to explain the circumstances of the case on which the jury were asked to find the defendant guilty on this serious charge. It was plain that until the train got past Woking there had been no impropriety, and she had told him that she was living with her relatives, and he had told her his position, so that he was well aware she was a young lady living near Midhurst. It was probable that the remark that the train would not stop again was made on her remark that the train was slow. After leaving Woking he changed his seat, and "I cannot," said Mr. Hawkins, "stultify myself so as to say what might not have entered into Colonel Baker's mind at that time, and he certainly proceeded to take liberties which, of course, cannot but be reprobated." But the question was as to his actual intention at the time; and an indecent assault did not show an intention to commit a rape. He could not excuse what Colonel Baker did. But the question is as to the circumstances which are said to show the attempt to violate. Up to the time of the young lady getting up to ring the bell there surely was nothing to show such an intention. But, finding that she was about to ring the bell and alarm the guard, it was natural that he would rise to prevent her; it was natural that he should lay hold of her and try to pull her back. No doubt, she said that he pushed her on her seat and pressed against her; but, even if she was right in all this, though there would be an aggravated assault, it did not show an intention to ravish. Let the jury consider the circumstances and judge whether it was possible that he could have had that intention, for of a surety she would have been powerless to prevent him. The liberty he had taken, improper as it was, was far too light to be taken as a proof of an attempt to ravish. He could not for the moment extenuate it or excuse it, but still it fell far short of evidence of an attempt to ravish. Surely the circumstances rather negatived the attempt to commit a rape! If such an attempt had been made could she have been expected, as one of the witnesses said she was? As to the state of Colonel Baker's dress of course after the evidence of Mr. Pike he could not dispute the facts; but that gentleman admitted that it might have been accidental, and the young lady had observed nothing of the kind, nor was it fair to attempt to get at her impressions on the matter. It was not in his power to offer any evidence, for Colonel Baker could not be called as a witness. He protested against the suggestion that, however improper or even indecent his conduct might have been, he was prepared to violate that young lady. What! attempt to violate a young lady about to join her friends and relatives! surely such an excess of brutal, horrible outrage could not be credited. He did not for a moment seek to excuse or palliate the defendant, or even to extenuate his conduct, but he did implore them not to confound two matters so different in their nature. It might be that he might have indulged in the idea of gratifying his passions, led on by some hallucination and delusion to imagine that she would have yielded to his entreaties, but that he should have really intended despite of all resistance to commit a rape upon her was, he ventured to say, utterly incredible. He had thus addressed them on the evidence as to the only point at issue in the case. He could not raise any defence against the minor charges; he had endeavoured to make a defence against the more serious charge. Colonel Baker stood in a most lamentable position. Lowered from such a pinnacle of honour to such a depth of shame! To say he had felt remorse for his act was saying nothing. To say that he wished to make reparation—any reparation in his power—was saying little, though it was all he could say. He offered the deepest expression of his remorse, his regret, and his self-reproach; he awaited with terrible anxiety the verdict on the more serious part of the charge; and he looked with sorrow and deep regret to his clouded future and his ruined prospects. He was sure, however, that the jury would give their verdict uninfluenced by passion and by feeling, with a calm desire to administer justice.

The learned Judge—The defendant is charged, first, with an assault, and if without any ill-feeling in his mind he laid his hand upon her without her consent it is an assault. But he is charged next under a statute with an indecent assault, and as to that I have no right to tell you what particular act according to law will or will not amount to an indecent assault. The only definition I can give you is that, if a man assaults a woman in such a way that ordinary right-minded men would say it was indecent, then it is an indecent assault. I cannot lay down the law as to what is or is not "indecent" beyond saying that it is what all right-minded men, men of sound and wholesome feelings would say was indecent. The lady says he kissed her on her mouth. I say to you, as I said to the grand jury, that if a man kisses a woman against her will for the purpose of gratifying any carnal feeling in his own mind, or to excite a carnal feeling on hers, it is for you to say whether it is not an indecent assault. So that, if you are satisfied that the defendant kissed the lady with such feelings, even though you were not satisfied that he put his hand under her dress, then there would be an indecent assault. But then comes the other and graver accusation, which, let me tell you, is of the highest importance. The defendant is charged under a statute with an assault with intent to commit a felony—that is, in this instance, a rape. Now, as to that, it is not correct to say that the question is whether he had determined to stop if he found her resistance go beyond a certain point; but the question is whether he intended to violate her, and he cannot be convicted of that offence unless you are satisfied that he had it in his mind to have carnal connexion with her, notwithstanding any resistance she might make. If you are satisfied of that, then it is your duty to convict him; but if not, then to acquit. You, of course, can only tell what was in his mind by his acts or words. He never said he had that intention; on the contrary, he has always denied it; and therefore it must be inferred, if at all, from what he did. What, then, are the facts which make against him on this the most important part of the accusation? And, first, what is the legal rule as to the interpretation of facts in a criminal case? It is your duty, if they are doubtful, to give them the most merciful interpretation. If you have no doubt as to the effect of the facts, then you must give them that effect, even though it be to the destruction of the prisoner; but if you have a doubt, then you must give them the most indulgent interpretation. Now, no one can have heard the case without feeling in his own mind the strongest sympathy for that young lady, and it requires the greatest care in every one of us to consider the case calmly and dispassionately, and not be led away by our feelings. The young lady entered an empty carriage and travelled for some time alone, and then the defendant entered it. You have seen them both; you have seen the young lady and you see him. The young lady is in her 22nd year, he, it is said, is about 50, certainly very much older than she. He began a conversation with her, which she could hardly repulse. She conversed with him; it is for you to say whether there was anything in her conversation which the most innocent girl might not have said to any one who seemed respectable, and whose demeanour towards her was respectful. The learned Judge then reviewed minutely the evidence of the young lady as to what occurred, asking the jury as he went along whether it went to show an intention to commit a rape, or whether it did not rather show an attempt to get her into such familiar intercourse as might lead the way to a future seduction. The question he said, is not, whether he intended to compass his object, partly by force, partly by persuasion, and partly by exciting her passions, but whether he intended to use all the force, of which he was master, and to use brutal violence to effect his object. You will not lose sight of this—that she was able to get up and go to the window, open it, and put her head out. She could not say exactly how it was; she did it in that moment of supreme terror. She was then in a new danger, a danger to her life; but she was able to do it and did it. It is true that the young lady says that just before one of his hands was under her dress and that she had an impression how his other was occupied; and, as it cannot be doubted, after the evidence of the two gentlemen called, that his dress was unfastened, you may be of opinion that it was then that it was done. But still, that does not suffice to prove an intention to commit a rape, and if you are of opinion that he intended—most wickedly intended—partly by force, partly by persuasion, and partly by exciting her feelings, to get from her a reluctant consent, and that he did not intend to obtain his object by force and violence alone, in spite of any resistance she might make, it would be your duty to acquit upon this charge, for it would not amount to the attempt to ravish which is charged. It would be impossible to put the question more clearly to you, and you must bring your intelligence to bear upon it. If you are satisfied that he intended to attain his object by force, whatever resistance she might make, then you must convict upon this charge; but if not satisfied, or if you are in doubt upon it, then you must acquit him on this charge, though you may feel bound to convict him upon the charge of indecent assault, on which no one can doubt he is guilty. The case is important, said the learned Judge emphatically, but there is one thing more important than whether the defendant is convicted or acquitted, and that is that juries should be absolutely honest—that they should honestly bring their minds to bear upon the evidence, and honestly and faithfully find their verdict upon it.

The jury, who had given throughout the most dispassionate demeanour to the case, and had listened to the observations of the learned Judge with the closest attention, then retired to consider their verdict. After being absent about a quarter of an hour they returned into court with a verdict acquitting the defendant upon the first, the graver charge, but convicting him upon the minor charge of an indecent assault.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine then proposed to call military witnesses as to the position and character of the defendant and the probable consequences of a conviction, as to which, however,

The learned Judge said,—Not as to the consequences—that I cannot consider. Anything as to character I will hear.

Sir Richard Airey was then called, and said he had long known Colonel Baker, and had watched his career with the greatest interest, and knew him to have attained a brilliant reputation as a cavalry officer. He had served in India, and had marched with the troops into the Crimea, where he had served with the greatest efficiency. Sir Richard added that in his position of Adjutant-General it was his business to know the character of officers, and he had never heard anything to Colonel Baker's discredit.

Sir Thomas Steele, who is in command at Aldershott, also gave strong evidence in favour of Colonel Baker both as an officer and as a man of honour.

The learned Judge then, addressing the defendant, proceeded to pass sentence as follows:—When, he said, the story of this case was first published, a thrill as of dishonour went through the country. When it was heard that a young and innocent girl, travelling by the ordinary conveyance, had been obliged to risk her life in order to save herself from gross outrage, every part of society, every household, felt as if it had received a personal injury; and when the country heard that her assailant was a gentleman, and a soldier, and an officer, and an officer high in command, it felt fear, and horror, and, I think I may add, disgust. Nevertheless, you have had what everybody must admit to be a most calm and dispassionate trial; and that jury of whom some fear was expressed have known how to discriminate between the charges made against you. They have most honestly, most fearlessly, most properly absolved you from the heaviest part of the charge, though they have found you guilty of that of which no one can doubt you to be guilty. As to the young lady I have heard it said that she ought not to have remained so long in a railway carriage alone with a man; but it seems to me that this suggests a state of society in this country which, happily, does not exist in any part of it. It seems to suggest that a defenceless woman in a public conveyance in this country, if she is alone in a railway carriage with a man, may expect to suffer some outrage from him. It is not true of any part of society, from the highest to the lowest. There may be now and then a man who gives way to passion, but it is not characteristic of this country, and I wholly deny that there is anything wrong in a woman, however young, being alone in a railway carriage with a man who appears to be respectable and treats her with respect. But if it were otherwise, the arm of the law would be outstretched with vigour to put down such a state of things. It is in general true that a woman, however unprotected, is safe. It has been further suggested that the young lady was wrong in entering into prolonged conversation with one who was a stranger to her. But I cannot agree to that, and it seems to me that it suggests rather a prurient fear than a feeling of self-respect and safety which every innocent woman in this country possesses. It may be suggested that the libertine outrage which you have committed upon her has defiled her. But I say it has not, and that she walks out of this court as pure and as innocent as ever she was, and as undefiled as she was—nay, more, that the courage and spirit she displayed have added a new ray of glory to her youth, her innocence, and her beauty! (A burst of applause.) With regard to you, when I say that you were not only in the rank of a gentleman, but an officer high in command, it implies that, of all who were in that train, you were the last who might have been expected to commit such an outrage, and it might rather have been expected that you would do anything to defend a defenceless woman. And I say it advisedly, that even if a girl so young had conducted herself with imprudence and indiscretion, it was for you, as so much older, to have protected her, if necessary, against herself, but there is nothing from the first to the last in her conduct which can palliate or excuse in the slightest degree that dishonourable thing which you have committed. For the crime itself there is no palliation. It is, when I think of her and think of you—think of all the circumstances—the crime itself appears as bad as such a crime could possibly be. But there are circumstances which I am bound to take into consideration in the discharge of my duty, and those are the high character you have received and the probability that this was a sudden outbreak of wickedness in you. You have attained a high rank and a high reputation. I cannot forget that for your brilliant services your country is indebted to you. I therefore have to treat this case as one of a wicked outrage which I must call cowardly and dishonourable and which you must all your life feel to have been so, but as a sudden outbreak of wickedness in a man who has up to this time borne a high character, and has served his country well. In those circumstances I wish to spare you the physical degradation, which would probably be to you a torture, which would prevent you hereafter retrieving your character, in the hope that at some distant day you may be followed, by some brilliant service of which you are so well capable, to wipe out the injury you have done to yourself and the dishonour you have done to your country. Yet I must pass a severe sentence upon you, and that sentence is that you be imprisoned for 12 months in the common gaol, that you pay a fine of £500 and be imprisoned until you have paid it, and that you also pay all the costs of this prosecution and be further imprisoned for three months until they are paid.

Colonel Baker was then removed in custody and the trial terminated, the vast audience slowly dispersing.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and highly nutritious properties of the Cocoa Bean.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers' celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export, Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND £40,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,00
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,00

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND
AND THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON;

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every 1/16th of an inch.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT
AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,

PRINTER'S VARNISH;

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

GOLD THREAD MANUFACTORY.—The largest in Europe, established upwards of half a century.

F. and E. STANTON, LEWISHAM, NEAR LONDON. Manufacturers of every description of Real Gold and Silver Threads, Wires, Braids, Purls, &c., &c.

Merchants supplied at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

NOW READY,
MOUNTED INFANTRY:
AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

ROWLAND AND CO.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay

ESTABLISHED 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks,	Fiddle Pattern,	....6s.	2d.	per oz
Ditto,	ditto	Queen's do.	....6s.	6d. "

FIDDLE PATTERN.

12 Table Spoons	.....	30	ozs. at 6s.	2d.	£9 5 0
12 Dessert ditto	.....	20	" 6s.	2d.	6 3 4
12 Table Forks	.....	30	" 6s.	2d.	9 5 0
12 Dessert ditto	.....	20	" 6s.	2d.	6 3 4
2 Gravy Spoons	.....	10	" 6s.	2d.	3 1 8
1 Soup Ladle	.....	9	" 6s.	2d.	2 15 6
4 Sauce ditto	.....	10	" 6s.	8d.	3 6 8
4 Salt Spoons	.....				1 2 0
12 Tea ditto	.....	10	" 6s.	9d.	3 6 8
1 pair Sugar Tongs	.....				0 15 0
					£45 4 2

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZER,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES,	HOSPITALS, VESSELS,
REPTILES, INSECTS,	DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING
&c., &c., &c.	CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

WALKER & CO.
Have commenced Business as
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
AN INSPECTION IS INVITED.

WALKER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, ADJOINING "WAVERLEY HOTEL,"
BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY: 4, Hummum Street.
POONA: East Street.

A WELL-Selected Stock of Silver Hunter, Semi-Hunter, and Crystal Case Lever and Keyless Lever Watches, at Rs. 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75 to Rs. 200.

C. M. & Co. guarantee the durability, as well as the keeping good time of their Watches, and in order to secure their Constituents a good article, C. M. & Co. will be glad to exchange any Watch, sold by them, within three months from date of purchase, should its owner not be pleased with it.

Particular care is taken with Outstation Orders.

All Watches are sent Free by Post to any part in India, and no Watch is despatched unless carefully examined and regulated.

The usual written Guarantee is sent with it.

N.B.—Watches under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, and above 50 for two years, except accidents. A great variety of highly-finished Gold Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lever Watches, in Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Cases, of every description and of the latest style. Chronometers, Racing Watches, Repeaters, Chronographs, double time, Calendar Watches, &c., always on hand.

Every requisite in Jewellery for Ladies and Gentlemen, see our New Price List, which is sent Free on application.

Repairs of all kinds executed carefully with expedition and guarantee.

NOTICE.—It is preferred, and kindly requested, that during the monsoon all